



SRI RAJWALA

(Vol -III)



Tribal Research & Cultural Institute
Govt. of Tripura

SRI RAJYALA

(Vol - III)

Translated by
Dr. Prabhas Chandra Dhar

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RAJMALA - Vol.III
(English Version)

Written by
Gangadhar Siddhanta Bagish
in the 17th Century A.D.

Edited by
Kaliprasanna Sen

Translated into English by
Dr. Prabhas Chandra Dhar

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FOREWORD

Sri Rajmala, a state chronicles of Tripura is a rare and important book written in Bengali verse. The book contains the history of Tripura and has been used as a reference book by the scholars and social scientists. Being written in Bengali Verse, it has limitation in terms of its widespread use and there has always been a felt need to get an English translation of this rare book. The Tribal Research Institute in view of the demand, importance and relevance of the book, has taken steps to publish English translation of all rare books available in Tripura. The present volume is the first step in such a direction. This volume contains English version of Rajmala Vol. III,—which was written by Sobha Pandit (Court Scholar) Gangadhar Siddhanta Bagish by order of His Highness Maharaja Gobinda Manikya and Ramdev Manikya. The book was written originally in the Seventeenth Century. The book describes the historical events from the period 1499 to 1508 — Maharaja Amar Manikya and 1548 to 1582 — Maharaja Kalyan Manikya. Prof. P. C. Dhar has taken the initiative for translating the rare book in English. Tribal Research Institute is grateful to Prof. Dhar for his commendable work.

I am sure the book will meet the felt-need and aspirations of various research scholars and students of history and social science who would be keen to analyse the past history of the State of Tripura before her accession into Indian Union in 1949.

(D. K. Tyagi)
Commissioner
Government of Tripura.

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PREFACE

In his famous poem 'Rugby Chapel' Matthew Arnold rightly says :

What is the course of the life
Of mortal men on the earth ?-
Most men eddy about
Here and there — eat and drink
Chatter and love and hate,
Gather and squander, are raised
Aloft, are hurled in the dust,
Striving blindly, achieving
Nothing; and then they die-
Perish; — and no one asks
Who or what they have been,
More than he asks what waves,
In the moonlit solitudes mild
Of the midmost Ocean, have swell'd,
Foam' for a moment, and gone.

Yet man is unique in this world. He was born a helpless creature who had neither a furry coat to protect him from the inclement weather nor horns, claws or teeth to defend himself against the predators. But he is today the master of the world; whether he is nursing and preserving it or poisoning and destroying it is another matter. One thing is certain; man has progressed immensely and this progress is due to the power of his brain. He has learnt, acquired knowledge and handed down this knowledge to the succeeding generations. He has kept records of important events that happened since he developed the art of writing. This record is history. Arnold has rightly said; The general idea of history seems to be that it is the biography of a society.

The Chinese people are said to have the longest written history that goes back two thousand years before Christ. The Greeks and the Romans were also in the habits of keeping records of events. In India, our ancestors were concerned with the spiritual, rather than the mundane life. So what they recorded in their oral or written tradition in the Vedas, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Upanishads and the Puranas have become so tinged with religious and philosophical overtones; anecdotes have become allegories, our history have become overloaded with mystery. There is nothing to lament about it. As Indians we can be truly proud of what is extant of our ancient writings. Yet, here and there historical records have been kept with meticulous care. The Manipuris have their written history dating back from the first century A.D.

Tripura's Rajmala is the history of Tripura and her rulers. Rajmala literally means 'garland of kings'. The history of the royal family has been so named elsewhere also. So we have Rajtarangini of Kashmir and Rajabali Kathe of Mysore. About the historicity of Rajmala the illustrious editor Kaliprasanna Sen observed: 'Although it cannot be claimed that in the Rajmala we can find all the characteristics of history that have been enumerated in the ancient books of history yet it can be said that many of these characteristics can be discerned in it either directly or indirectly. This book can be accepted as a history.

One universal character of non-religious manuscripts of the days before the invention of the printing press is that the copyists used to instil their genius into the manuscripts that they were engaged in copying. Indeed they seldom made a 'true copy' that could be attested by a gazetted officer: The instilled or the 'thrown into' material in ancient literature is known as interpolated'. Rajmala is no exception. When Kaliprasanna was entrusted with the job of editing the Rajmala he found at least five different manuscripts varying in different degrees and difficult to decipher-possibly because of the flourishes that were so common in the writings of the scribes of the olden times, perhaps the brittle parchment was damaged by silver fish, maybe the texts varied too largely

to make it difficult to reconcile. However, we do not have the manuscripts. We have only his edition of the great book. It is generally considered that the third volume of the Rajmala is as historic as any other book of history written at that time anywhere in the world.

In the third volume of the Rajmala we have the history of the kings of Tipura; their birth, coronation, deeds of bravery, martial exploits, charity, etc. We also have in it the deeds of their shame, intrigue, defeat, retreat, etc. This book gives us an opportunity to look into our past and see how intricately was the fate of the common man bound with the fate of his ruler. They were massacred by all invaders, taken away as captives, and sold as slaves. Such invaders were not only the Mags or the Mughals always. The Tipura kings were equally competent in persecuting the common man-not for any sin committed by him but for the insolence of someone else who grew ambitious enough to displace the king. In Rajmala we find that palace intrigue is not the monopoly of Delhi, it is there in every palace including the palace at Udaipur, Tipura. In it we have instances of a queen entering the pyre of her husband as a sati, of two princes growing restless to ascend the throne while their father is groaning with pain and struggling with death, of people who believe in ghosts and their heinous activities. Therefore Rajmala is not mere eulogy of the kings and the royalty. It contains admittance, admonition, criticism alike. Of course there are hearsays also. It even contains a tale told by a king claiming to have killed a ghost: still Rajmala is our history. We can not dismiss it as mere fantastic. We cannot throw away the baby along with the bathwater.

When Kalprasanna Sen began the work of editing the Rajmala he had five manuscripts in his possession. He conceived of a six volume stupendous work. The plan was the following :

VOLUME: I

- Subject : From the reign of king Daitya to the reign of Mahamanikya
Speaker : Baneswar Shukreswar and Durlabhendra Narayan
Listener : Maharaj Dharmamanikya
Time of writing : Beginning of 15th century A.D.

VOLUME : II

- Subject : From Dharmamanikya to Jaymanikya
Speaker : Ranchatur Narayan
Listener : Maharaj Amarmanikya
Time of writing : End of the 16th century A.D.

VOLUME : III

- Subject : Amarmanikya to Kalyanmanikya
Speaker : King's Minister Gangadhar Siddhantabagish
Listener : Maharaj Gobindamanikya
Time of writing : End of the 17th century A.D.

VOLUME : IV

- Subject : From Gobindamanikya to Krishnamanikya
Speaker : Jaydeb Ujir
Listener : Maharaj Ramganganikya
Time of writing : End of the 18th century A.D.

VOLUME : V

- Subject : Rajdharmanikya to Ramganganikya
Speaker : Durgamani Ujir
Listener : Maharaj Kashichandra Manikya
Time of writing : Beginning of the 19th century A.D.

VOLUME : VI

- Subject : Ramganganikya to Kashichandramanikya
Speaker : Durgamani Ujir
Listener : Maharaj Krishnakishore Manikya
Time of writing : End of the 19th century A.D.

But we got only four volumes. The fourth volume was published with much less details than the earlier three. The fifth and the sixth volumes were not published at all. The manuscripts of these two volumes have been lost for ever. The first volume was published in 1936 A.D. the second in 1937, and the third in 1941. The date of publication of the fourth volume could not be ascertained.

The list of the kings of Tripura as given in the genealogy is the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Chandra | 27. Kirti |
| 2. Budh | 28. Kanian |
| 3. Pururaba | 29. Pratishraba |
| 4. Ayu | 30. Pratistha |
| 5. Nahush | 31. Shakrajit (Shatrujit) |
| 6. Yayati | 32. Pratardan |
| 7. Druhyu | 33. Pramatha |
| 8. Babhru | 34. Kalinda |
| 9. Setu | 35. Krama(Kratha) |
| 10. Anarta (Arabdha or Aradwan) | 36. Mitrari |
| 11. Gandhar | 37. Baribarha |
| 12. Dharma(Gharma) | 38. Karmuk |
| 13. Dhrita(Ghrita) | 39. Kalinga(Kalanga) |
| 14. Durmad | 40. Bhishan |
| 15. Pracheta | 41. Bhanumitra |
| 16. Parachi(Shata Dharma) | 42. Chitrasen(Agha Chitrasen) |
| 17. Parabashu | 43. Chitrarath |
| 18. Parishad | 44. Chitrayudh |
| 19. Arijit | 45. Daitya |
| 20. Sujit(Ashujit) | 46. Tripur |
| 21. Pururaba(II) | 47. Trilochan |
| 22. Bibarna | 48. Dakshin |
| 23. Puru Sen | 49. Taidakshin |
| 24. Megha Barna | 50. Sudakshin |
| 25. Bikarna | 51. Tardakshin |
| 26. Bashuman | 52. Dharmataru(Dharmatar) |

53. Dharmapal
54. Sadharma(Sudharma)
55. Tarbanga
56. Debanga
57. Narangita
58. Dharmangad
59. Rukmangad
60. Semangad(Sonangad)
61. Naujugray(Naugajug)
62. Tarjung
63. Rajdharna(Tararaj)
64. Hamraj
65. Birraj
66. Sriraj
67. Sriman(Srimanta)
68. Lakshmitaru
69. Rupaban(Tarlakshmi)
70. Laksmiban(Maikshmi)
71. Nageswar
72. Jogeshwar
73. Niladhawaja (Ishwar Fa)
74. Basuraj (Rangkhaj)
75. Dhanraj Fa
76. Harihar (Muchang Fa)
77. Chandrasekhar (Maichung Fa)
78. Chandraraj (Tabhuraj, or Taruraj)
79. Tripali (Tarafnai)
80. Sumanta
81. Rupbanta (Srastha)
82. Tarhom (Tarham)
83. Hariraj (Kha ham)
84. Kashiraj (Katar Fa)
85. Madhab(Kalatar Fa)
86. Chandraraj (Chandra Fa)
87. Gajeswar
88. Birraj (II)
89. Nageswar (Nagpati)
90. Shikhiraj (Siksharaj)
91. Debaraj
92. Dhusaranga (Durasha, or Dharaiswar)
93. Barakirti (Biraraj, or Biraj)
94. Sagar Fa
95. Malaychandra
96. Suryanarayan (Suryaray)
97. Indrakirti (Achang Fanai, or Uttang Fanai)
98. Birshingha (Charachar)
99. Surendra (Hachung Fa, or Achang Fa)
100. Bimar
101. Kumar
102. Sukumar
103. Birchandra (Taisarao, or Taksharao)
104. Rajyeswar (Rajeswar)
105. Nageswar (Krodheswar, or Misliraj)
106. Taijang Fa (Tejang Fa)
107. Narendra
108. Indrakirti
109. Biman (Paimaraj)
110. Jashoraj
111. Banga (Nabanga)
112. Gangaray (Rajganga)
113. Chitrasen (Shukraray, or Sakruray)
114. Pratit

115. Marichi, (Misli, Malsi, or Marusom)
116. Gagan (Kakuth)
117. Kirti (Naoraj, or Nabaray)
118. Himti (Jujhharu Fa, or Hamtar Fa)
119. Rajendra (Jangi Fa, or Janak Fa)
120. Partha (Debaraj or Debaray)
121. Sebray (Shibray)
122. Kirit (Adidharma Fa, Dungur Fa, Dankuru Fa, or Hariray)
123. Ramchandra (Kharung Fa, or Kurungu Fa)
124. Nrisingha (Sengfanai, or Shingha Fani)
125. Lalit Ray
126. Mukunda Fa (Kunda Fa)
127. Kamal Ray
128. Krishnadas
129. Jashoraj (Jash Fa)
130. Uddhab (Muchang Fa)
131. Sadhu Ray
132. Pratap Ray
133. Bishnuprasad
134. Baneswar (Baniswar)
135. Birbahu
136. Samrat
137. Champakeswar (Champa)
138. Megharaj (Megh)
139. Dharmadhar (Sengkasag)
140. Kirtidhar (Sengthum Fa, or Singhtung Fa)
141. Rajasuryya (Achang Fa, or Kunjahom Fa)
142. Mohan (Khichung Fa)
143. Hariray (Dangar Fa)
144. Raja Fa
145. Ratna Fa (Ratnamanikya)
146. Pratapmanikya
147. Mukutmanikya (Mukunda)
148. Mahamanikya
149. Dharmamanikya
150. Pratapmanikya
151. Dhanyamanikya
152. Dhvajamanikya
153. Debamanikya
154. Indramanikya
155. Bijaymanikya
156. Anantamanikya
157. Udaymanikya
158. Jaymanikya (Loktar Fa)
159. Amarmanikya (Ramdas)
160. Rajdharmanikya
161. Jashodharmanikya
162. Kalyanmanikya
163. Gobindamanikya
164. Chhatramanikya (Nakshatraray)
165. Ramdebmanikya (Ramthakur)
166. Ratnamanikya (Ratan Thakur)
167. Narendramanikya (Dwaraka Thakur)
168. Mahendramanikya
169. Dharmamanikya II (Duryudhan Thakur)
170. Mukundamanikya (Chandramani Thakur)
171. Jaymanikya (Rudramani Suba)
172. Indramanikya (Panchkari Thakur)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 173. Bijaymanikya (II) (Harimani, or Haridhan Thakur) | 179. Krishnakishore manikya |
| 174. Krishnamanikya (Krishnamani Thakur) | 180. Ishanchandramanikya |
| 175. Rajdharmanikya | 181. Birchandra Manikya (Lalitkrishna) |
| 176. Ramgangamanikya | 182. Radhakishore Manikya |
| 177. Durgamanikya | 183. Birendrakishore Manikya |
| 178. Kashichandramanikya | 184. Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya. |

I am grateful to the Directorate of Research (now Tripura State Tribal Cultural Research Institute & Museum), Govt. of Tripura and the Research Advisory Committee who have kindly entrusted me with the task of translating the Rajmala (Vol. III) into English. The task is definitely difficult and onerous, But it has been at the same time a love's labour that I enjoyed, For the first time the opportunity to look deep into the history of my Tripura was almost thrust upon me and for the first time I realised the meaning of the famous sayings about history:

'We learn from history that nobody learns from history,'

and

'History repeats itself.'

To begin the work of translation of the Rajamala, Vol. III I had had rendezvous with famous translators for their blessings and guidance. They helped me greatly. The most instructive masters were Nevill Coghill who translated Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales into modern English and Chakravarti Rajagopalachari who translated into English the 9th century Tamil Classic Kamban's Ramayana (Ayudhya Canto). I sincerely hope that this translation of the Rajmala, Vol. III will benefit those who are intent to know the history of Tripura but cannot read the Rajmala because they do not know Bangla. Even for those who know Bangla Kaliprasanna's Rajmala is not easily accessible. The few copies that there are in the libraries are in miserable condition. The paper has become too brittle to handle. Naturally, the Librarians are too cautious and only grudgingly do they allow an insistent scholar to touch this valuable

possession grown with mildew behind the dusty doors of their glass cases. So Kaliprasanna's Rajmala has acquired the dubious distinction of being a rare book. Now one can reasonably hope that this English version will be easily available in the important libraries all over this great country and that the inquisitive readers will like it.

It has been stated that this third volume of the Rajmala was written by the court poet and scholar Gangadhar Siddhantabagish in the later part of the Seventeenth Century. I have found no acceptable reason to doubt the authenticity of this statement.

Rajmala, Vol.III covers the period from the beginning of the reign of Maharaja Amarmanikya to the end of the reign of Maharaja Kalyanmanikya. Amarmanikya wore the crown in 1577 A.D. and Kalyanmanikya died in 1660 A.D. What a period ! As a student of English Literature I can say that English Literature never had it so good and never again had it so bad. In this period of four score years wrote Sir Philip Sidney, Edmund Spenser, William Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Francis Bacon, John Milton, Andrew Marvell, George Herbert and Abraham Cowley. Again this was the period in which the English people, disgusted with the royalty, beheaded their king and abolished monarchy, and, again, got disillusioned with their popular government in twelve years and restored kingship again : The Puritans closed the theatre halls for ever and the non-puritans opened them again, The Authorised Version of the Bible in English was finally published. No other period of history of the same length can exhibit such extravaganza. In our own country too it was indeed a remarkable period. The Mughal rule was at its haughtiest. In this period ruled the emperors Jalal Uddin Akbar, Nur uddin Jehangir, Shah Jehan, and Aurangzeb Alamgir. Guru Nanak's mortal remains had been laid to rest but the ablest Gurus Amar Das, Arjun Deb, and Har Rai gave the Sikhs spiritual direction. For Bengal and Orissa too, although Sri Chaitanya Deb departed from this world in 1533 his Bhakti cult inundated the whole region including Tripura. All the Tripura kings who ruled during this period were highly religious and charitable souls.

The original Kaliprasanna edition of the Rajmala, Vol,III is a magnificent volume of neatly printed, profusely illustrated four hundred pages in demy quarto size. The main text, however, covers only seventy eight pages. Kaliprasanna was a real scholar. He exhaustively glossed over every point including tales, legends, and historical details many of which have lost their relevance today. For example, Kaliprasanna spared no pains to give everything one could wish to know about the elephant—covering thirty precious pages with his notes. These pages contain long and elaborately written paragraphs on the utility of the great animal, detailed and exhaustive descriptions of the different methods by which the wild elephant is captured, how the captured elephant is bound,tamed and trained, how they are fed, what food they like most, what diseases the elephants may fall prey to, and how they are treated. Kaliprasanna did not forget to give a few actual prescriptions. Another thirty pages he gives to explain Rajdharmas or the kings duties. He gives a four hundred fifty two line excerpt of Sanskrit slokas from the Bhṛigu Samhita and the Bangla translation of the whole excerpt.

There has been a sea of transformation in human thought since 1941. The details that Kaliprasanna has given in the book were quite important in the kingly state of Tripura fifty years ago. Therefore I have not translated his glossary verbatim. Yet I have the greatest respect for him. The glossary that I have appended to this English version is the result of churning the sea of Kaliprasanna's material. I claim no originality.

Before I conclude, I wish to express my gratitude to everyone that helped me directly or indirectly in this work. My gratitude is due to the staff of M.B.B. College Library and of Birchandra State Central Library. My friend Sri Subir Chaudhuri of M B B College Library was particularly helpful all the time. I am grateful to Sri Sukumar Das, Director of Higher Education for his persistent encouragement. My gratitude is due to Sri Ramaprasad Datta (Paltuda), Sri Mahendra Deb Barma, Sri Priyabrata Bhattacharjee of Tripura Govt. Museum, Agartala and Sri

Upendra Deb Barma, Jt. Director , Directorate of School Education. I cannot even express my gratitude for my wife Srimati Bela Dhar who has always been a dictator and a slave to keep up my spirit and gusto and to stand in vigil to take care of my needs.

BHRATRIDIWITIYA

15 November, 1993

Prabhas Chandra Dhar

With due salutations to The Goddess of Learning

SRI RAJMALA

(Book III)

In the Vedas, Ramayana, Puranas, Mahabharata all among,
In the beginning, end and middle the name of Hari is always sung.

INTRODUCTION

His Majesty Gobindamanikya was a virtuous being,
His son Rammanikya was after him the king.
Siddhantabagish old was there the poet Laureate,
Addressing him the king His Majesty one day said,
Upto Jayamanikya all the kings that had been,
Genealogy of them chronicled in Rajmala is seen.
After them ruled in Tripura kings very many,
About their deeds and feats in detail tell me.
Siddhantabagish says O king, lend me your ear,
What I have seen and heard you shall hear.

// Amarmanikya Part //

After the king Jayamanikya was killed,
Himself Amarmanikya the throne filled.
Her Majesty Amarabati was virtuous and devoted,
From her womb came four sons competent and coveted.
Rajdhurlabh narayan and also Rajdhar sober,
Amardhulabh narayan and Jujhar Singh they were.
Surname Narayan the king's sons were four,
Majestically the king sat on his throne.

Courtiers and ministers were in attendance,
Armed soldiers on two sides in their stance. 20
The Chaturdash Devata always bless the Tripura king,
Subjects obey him because he is law abiding.

Amarmanikya was a king verily virtuous,
To dig Amarsagar the beginner he was.
Present were the sons Rajdurlabh and others,
The king in council then issued his orders.

Amarsagar tank will be long and large,
With diggers from Bengal will it be dug.
When the king's orders his ministers got,
To send diggers letters many they wrote. 30

All the zamindars under Tripura's sway,
Will send a number of diggers to Tripura way.

The diggers arrived on orders, when,
Digging of Amarsagar was begun then,
On another day Amarmanikya wanted to know,
To dig the tank diggers sent how many who.
Subuddhinarayan scribe Harishchandra his father,
Addressing the king he read his ledger.

Zamindar of Bikrampur Chandray his name is,
Has sent seven hundred, they work to please. 40
Seven hundred has sent the Basu of Bakla,
Same seven hundred sent Gazi of Salai Goalpara.

The jamindar of Bhaolia has sent a thousand,
Ashtagram five hundred diggers has sent.
Baniachung's diggers number five hundred,
Ran Bhaol sent diggers a full thousand.
A thousand sent Sarail's Isa Khan,
Diggers a thousand sent also Bhulua.
Accounts for seven thousand one hundred diggers,
Gave there Kabichandra's son Subuddhi Biswas.
Some in fear, in love have sent some,
Twelve Bengal have sent Tarap has not done.

50

Hearing this His Majesty became very angry,
They have slighted me before my citizenry.
Gave command to prince Rajdhar to go to wars,
Twenty two thousand with him gave warriors.
The invading army at Jikua camped and rested,
Syed Musa and Saiddhiram were there arrested.

Son and Father both they put in a large cage,
Took them to Udaipur with speed and haste.
Chandradarpa Narayan, Chandrasingha also,
Chhatrajit Nazir like Bhim in battle was who.

60

Saurastranarayan unique was he in war,
Samar Pratap Narayan great sword warrior.
Ranagiri Narayan of limitless strength,
Ranabhim Narayan of whom the foes lament.
Ranjujhar Narayan great in the front,
Birajhampa Narayan with a physique to affront.
Gajajhampa Narayan remains always alert,
Son and father take their usual heroic part.
With his soldiers advances Arjun Narayan,
Heroic for ever is Harichakra Narayan.

70

Gajasingha Narayan a lion's vigour,
 Tribikram Narayan fights with labour,
 Always forward is Pratap Singha Narayan,
 Shatrumardan Narayan in power a lion.
 Chandrahas Narayan has a beautiful body,
 Supratap Narayan prides he a plenty.
 Hingul Narayan is called Haitan also,
 Ranasingha Narayan in fight a desperado. 80
 Ashabanta Narayan a lion in heroes he,
 Samar Bir Narayan is truly mighty.
 All these generals are competent in war,
 Bengal soldiers tremble with their fear.
 All these generals number a hundred,
 Advance with Rajdhar by him commanded.
 Some Bengali Generals also there are,
 Pratap Narayan goes as their commander.
 Walk two thousand ankle-jingling shield-bearers,
 With swords and bows and arrows and spears. 90
 Garur Narayan like the mythic bird array
 All the soldiers that with Rajdhar sway
 In the shape of Garur he the soldiers arrange,
 At the right spots he the commanders place.
 One commander in the beak puts he,
 Two commanders in the head let be.
 The neck is made with a hundred men,
 Makes the belly putting soldiers therein.
 Elephants and horses are arranged there many,
 Two Generals keep vigil there without gap any. 100
 With them soldiers many remain lurking,
 Horses and elephants keep at places waiting.
 Two Generals stand on vigil on the two feet,
 Like the moon Rajdhar marches in his army's mid.
 Thus they go towards Sylhet to fight a war,
 By boat they go with Isa Khan the warrior,

With the orders that Amar Manikya issue,
Bengal soldiers with Isa Khan pursue.
They reach Sylhet against the Surma current,
Against Fateh Khan pathan fight a battle virulent. 110
With five hundred horsemen the pathan cruel,
Victorious soldiers his on their saddle.

To fight the battle the Surma they crossed,
At Godharani village the battle they fought.
Pathans were few Tripuri's number large,
Elephants killed so many pathan soldiers.
Elephant named Bantoo was agile so,
For him enemies ran all directions to.
Airajit Narayan Tripura's own beloved son,
Like a drunken warrior that elephant he sat on. 120

Five hundred invincible pathan riders,
He directed the elephant to the array of theirs.
Surrounded the elephant the pathans braver,
Pierced with arrows the elephant they all over.
Tripura's soldiers their heroism show,
One elephant fights like Airavat aglow.
Then the pathan riders of Turk horses,
Pierced the elephant at many places.

The mahout's armour with arrows pierced,
Not a spot in his body the pathans spared. 130
At noon time also the fierce battle was on,
The tired mahout felt thirsty there anon.

Controlling the elephant the pathans he addressed,
'I am feeling extremely thirsty,' he said.
The pathans replied, 'Mahout, you join us,
You will get water and also presents gorgeous.'
Lowering the animal water the mahout drinks,
For the elephant then water he brings.

The pathans then the mahout tempted,
Golden and silver robes there presented. 140

With the elephant if you join us now,
 We'll make you Commander, this is our vow.
 The pathans thus the mahout tempted,
 Drinking water Airajit's fatigue ended.
 Suddenly the mohout drove the animal there,
 With speed the elephant into the soldiers enter.
 Rajdhar Narayan there in the battlefield,
 On the mahout's head bound the reward shield.
 Then the pathans scattered assembled again,
 With Chalna the elephant in front fought amain. 150
 All those pathans fought in the field so long,
 Seeing grew angry Rajdhar the king's son.
 The moon-shaped arrow he took then quickly,
 Ten of these arrows he shot very skilfully.
 With fearful sound the moon-arrows sped,
 Fortune smiled as the arrows pierced the elephant.
 With a fierce roar the elephant fell on the soldiers,
 Frightened pathans then ran all helter skelter.
 The battle field the pathan soldiers then left,
 Rajdhar's army Surma's south bank then kept. 160
 There Rajdhar Narayan his camp then erected,
 The frightened pathans came and him entreated.
 With Fateh Khan all the pathans begged his shelter;
 Then became Rajdhar the real conqueror there.
 Thereafter Rajdhar went to the place Sylhet,
 A tank called Adi he there the people presented.
 There an old mineret stood as half destroyed,
 'Sylhet conqueror' he there inscribed on it.
 Saka fifteen hundred four Paush ended then,
 By fifteenth Magh he started with Fateh Khan and men. 170
 Rajdhar advanced via the village Dulali,
 Crossed the hemlet Ita and reached Unakoti.
 Bathed there he and gave he many gifts,
 Started for Udaipur finding auspicious minutes.

For them to reach capital passed days seven
Rajdhar himself arrived with Fateh Khan and men.
His Majesty gave Fateh Khan audience,
He gave the Khan all his assurance.

Dayabanta Narayan son-in-law of the king,
Fateh Khan was seated by the left of him.
Thus in the capital some days they spent,
Amar Manikya's men were to him reverent.

180

Fifty horses they kept in his service,
With Hon'ble Fateh Khan a General sits.
One elephant, five horses and many robes,
Bade farewell to Fateh Khan with all those,
From Udaipur to Sylhet came Fateh Khan,
At Udaipur was released Syed Musa then.
Then Amar Manikya became there the real king,
Bengal's subjects to him allegiance showing.

190

In Saka fourteen ninety-nine Amardeb his throne ascended,
Bhulua he took over in Saka fifteen hundred.

Heroic Jaminder Durlabh Narayan his name,
Ruled at Bhulua with a king's honour and fame.
His ancestors all were Tripura's friends,
To Udaymanikya he did not give his hands.

Udaymanikya usurped the throne killing the heir,
Durlabh Narayan approved not this, proud peer.

Killing the heir Udaymanikya has become king,
I am also Bhulua's ruler his equal being.

200

The messenger's speech Udaymanikya's anger poke,
Could not do anything only jingoistic words spoke.

When Amarmnikya thereafter the throne ascended,
Then to Durlabhnarayan a letter he sent.

Full of pride at Bhulua was that man,
To answer the letter therefore he began.

I was a jamindar under Bijaymanikya the king,
Before you became king his general you had been.

This letter when to him delivered the messenger,
Strange became the king with roused anger. 210
Immediately gave orders for the army to prepare,
To the battle marched thirty six thousand soldiers.
With his four sons the king himself marched,
To Bhulua marched to fight with joy in heart.
Singhasarab Narayan was the Prime Minister,
Intelligent Chhatranazir the queen's brother.
The king started in an auspicious moment,
In a dream he heard the goddess's commandment.
In the dream Abhaya Devi to the king said,
Go to conquer after offerings to goddess paid. 220
Paying offerings there the king Bhulua reached,
His army plundered Bhulua as they wished.
Durlabhray came with his cavalry three hundred strong,
To fight for him his pathan servants came along.
The king's soldiers soon him surrounded,
Riding on their horses the pathan fighters fled.
A brahmin on an elephant there in the field sat,
They thought him Durlabh and the brahmin was dead.
Heard the king later a brahmin had been slain,
Though ignorance did it the king expiated amain. 230
The king went to Bakla after ravishing Bhulua,
Jamindar Kandarparay he killed there at Bakla.
Extremely glad the king became there,
Looted Bakla they none did they spare.
Cows and buffaloes and men many they looted,
To sell all the king his soldiers commanded.
Four cows fetched a rupee eight goats the same,
For each human being a whole rupee came.
All the soldiers from Sylhet that with him had gone,
To take looted men the monarch ordered them on. 240
The king's son was there Rajdurlabh Narayan,
With him was the general Durlabh Narayan.

Many soldiers were left in the camp there,
 The king returned to his capital soon after.
 In Saka fifteen hundred Amarsagar digging began,
 Three years passed they completed the digging then.
 On the day the sacred stick was stuck in the water,
 The king dedicated the Sagar for public welfare
 After that the monarch the best brahmins brought,
 Sixteen gifts with land by them were wrought. 250
 The proclamation gave the king to the tank going,
 With stones built a temple a religious offering.
 The statue of Jagannath in the temple he established,
 Dance and song and festivities all they accomplished.
 Fourteen villages he gave as the royal offerings,
 The name Chaudagram have come into being since.
 Twelve operas were staged by them in twelve months,
 Brahmins were fed by them there month after month.
 Two hundred Bhattacharjees were there in the court,
 To pass their time on the scriptures they discoursed. 260
 Tulapurush gifts the king religious consigned,
 Her Majesty willing giver was not ever behind.
 There were many other gifts also with it,
 Virtue and vice in the king's mind all distilled.
 In this way His Majesty always did work well,
 Born in the Tripur dynasty his fame did swell.

Then came another evil time there and then,
 Prince Rajdurlabh fair fell ill he when,
 At Bhulua camp prince Rajdurlabh was living,
 Saline water sickened him so brought him back the king. 270
 Jasodhar Narayan was thereafter deputed there,
 With him was also prince Ranadurlabh fair.

A few days later Bengal fell in a new danger,
 Delhi's vassal came with his many soldiers.

Fled Isa Khan Bhuian Sarail his seat,
Via Meharkul came he the Tripura king to meet.
On an auspicious day appeared before the king,
With folded hands he remained there standing.
Delhi's vassals have come and my Sarail invaded,
Let by royal soldiers be us there protected. 280
Isa Khan's helpless submission the king heard,
Khan's language him to the king endeared.
Isa Khan urged the king to send soldiers,
But contrarily advised him his ministers.
The Bengalees are good in manners and oration,
Isa Khan showed the royal couple much devotion.
Taj Khan and Baj Khan two chieftains there were,
Isa Khan asked them to be his good advisor.
How shall I get the soldiers as the king's grace,
How shall I be able to return to my place. 290
Taj Khan and Baj Khan good advisors they were,
To get soldiers they said Khan must woo the minister.
Isa Khan than in his mind all things did consider,
Her Majesty the queen he addressed as his mother.
He drank the water that her breasts washed,
The royal couple then on him their affections cast.
That was the beginning for Isa Khan bold,
Isa Khan Maslandani was he later entitled.
The royal couple then Isa Khan commended,
To give royal soldiers the king commanded. 300
Five elephants, ten stallions and five robes,
Isa Khan Maslandani got as present before he rode.
Marched with Isa Khan fifty-two thousand soldiers,
With them rode Singhasarab the kings minister.
Since then Isa Khan was Maslandani called,
With the army marched quickly Isa Khan bold.
The soldiers reaching Sarail there halted,
The Bengal army got the message and retreated.

Immediately Isa Khan sent the news to the king,
The king was pleased after the message hearing. 310
Then happened what was written by providence divine,
Then died the dear prince Rajdurlabh Narayan.
Amarmanikya swooned with grief when he heard,
Rajdhar Narayan thereafter was the prince declared.
After that the king went on a hunting expedition,
Sent to Kaila his dear Ranadurlabh Narayan son.
With the grief of a son's death thought the king,
Via Kailagar he would go to Sarail for hunting.
With the king went his generals and soldiers,
To Daudpur they went by boat through the rivers. 320
The boats anchored at Daudpur jetty there,
To meet the king came the Daudpur Jamindar.
Since then the place was called as Milan ghat,
Halting at Daudpur the king there did hunt.
Crossing the Titas the king's party Sarail reached,
Forty-two villages around Sarail was forest thick.
Surrounded the many games within the forests,
Buffalo, bear, tiger, deer and all the rest.
Hunted the king spirited in the forests there,
The hunted animals fourteen thousand were. 330
In Saka fifteen hundred the king there hunted,
In the forests subjects to settle Rajdhar wanted.
Since Bijaymanikya that area forest had been,
To Rajdhar gave that the king orders issuing.
Kailagar encompassed villages two and forty,
Rajdhar gave settlement to his subjects many.
King Amar Manikya hunted there animals plenty,
Came back again to Tripura with his large army.
When the time was Saka fifteen hundred and one,
Then was Rajdhar's son Jasha in Tripura born. 340
Rajdhar's son was born by the Magha end,
At midnight it was an auspicious moment.

They wrote all his horoscopes prognostics,
Born in the sign of Cancer when Mars was in Aries.
Sun and Mercury in Capricorn, Saturn in Sagittarius,
Jupiter in Libra and the Moon in Aquarius.
No scope for evil when Venus is in Aquarius,
And in eighth place Moon, Dragon's head, Venus.
When a child is born in such constellation,
Mischance of death is there astrologers mention. 350

Mars stayed in Aries it was the sign regius,
He will enjoy royal honour for twenty-two years.
When they heard Joshadhar's horoscope prognostics,
They pierced a little in the mouth ear and nose of his.
Mahaminikya's son was called by the name Gagan Fa,
In his dynasty he was also called as Kuchu Fa.

His eldest son Bir Ray was his name,
His youngest sister Jujhar Ma her fame.
Her younger brother was by the name Durlabh called,
His younger brother was Kalyan we are told. 360

Saka fifteen hundred two, Bhadra it was,
Was born Kalyandev, Kailagar was the place.
Eight months after Jasodhar was born,
Kalyandev came this world was he to adorn.
In the month of Bhadra day time it was noon,
In a good moment was he there certainly born.
In the birth-place was Jupiter in Scorpion,
Saturn, Aquarius and Dragon's head in Capricorn.
Venus in Cancer Moon in Gemini in the sixth star,
Sun and Moon stayed in Leo both there together. 370
In his own place stayed Moon, in Virgo Mercury,
Dragon's tail in Leo, thus stayed the planet army.
The third had the Great Bear for Saturn's action,
At birth-place was Jupiter, royalty's indication.
At his work-place Dragon's head, life eighty years,
At thirty-nine he will certainly hold the sceptre.

Sanguine two palms fate-line in the middle,
 The border of the mid-finger in it discernible.
 Short are the fingers and the nails are discreet,
 Short is the index finger but no difficulty to eat. 380
 Fingers in the left hand deserve observation,
 The ring finger stronger than the middle in action.
 The flag sign in the palm was with the staff,
 The line advanced into middle finger half.
 Uncommon bull-like shoulders and back made his mid,
 Tender was the body as if he were god Cupid.
 High and long jaw-bone perhaps thick it was,
 A broad forehead had he and a pugilist nose.
 Signs in the soles were different from others,
 That his great toe was short was very auspicious. 390
 The second toe was longer than the great,
 The fate line was in the soles in good state.
 In his soles was the flag and thunder and goad sign,
 Minute was it in both his toe-joint lines.
 Well-shaped hip in the centre of the head no hair,
 With his own hands four cubits did he measure.
 Ranadurlabh very old at Kailagar he stayed,
 To officer the camp there the king him bade.
 He was indeed Kalyandev's maternal grandfather,
 That was the time at Kailagar was born Kalyan there. 400
 That time Ranadurlabh saw the son of his daughter,
 The sight of the grandson gave him immense pleasure.
 Made he the horoscope and found it excellent,
 To tell to anybody the astrologer him did prevent.
 Kalyandev's mother her name was Hamtharma,
 Measureless wise his father his name was Kuchu Fa.
 Purandar also was another name of his,
 At Tulshighat he received his God's bliss.
 Hamtharma Hamtharfa the names they spoke,
 Rajdhar gave these names in sheer joke. 410

As Durlabh and Kalyan Roy the children basked,
 One day Durlabhroy grandpa the children asked.
 What do you two children to eat desire,
 Whatever you want I shall give you here.
 Ranadurlabh wanted only a good duck's meat,
 Kalyan desired milk nothing else to eat.
 Smiled Durlabh Narayan as he was so told,
 Hangshaman and Dugdhaman them he called.
 When other children their boyish games only played,
 Kalyan alone worshipped Shiva and Vishnu undismayed. 420
 When Kalyandev was only a five year's child,
 Then Ranadurlabh Narayan at Kaila house died.
 Later the young Kalyandev to Udaipur came also,
 In Chaitra the Madan festival they observed with gusto.
 The festival day was the thirteenth day of the moon,
 Towards the east Amar Manikya went to Mathkhala soon.
 In the palanquin sat he with his royal body heroic,
 The palanquin looked nice his deportment beatific.
 The aunts present there the young Kalyandev incited,
 To throw water on the palanquin they him excited. 430
 Kalyandev was then only a boy of five years,
 In the royal palanquin he then threw water.
 Seeing this king Amardev there only laughed,
 Whose boy is he the king then others asked.
 He is the son of Kuchufa all there said,
 All the aunts then the boy from there did take.
 What happened later you'll listen your Majesty,
 Things happen as is ordained by the Almighty.
 Near a rivulet which was called the Fulkuari,
 There stood on its bank two big banyan tree. 440
 For a long time stood there these two trees,
 Ghosts lived in and did people tease.
 Day and night four and five ghosts played,
 Doing all acrobatics in the trees they stayed.

In Durgapuja a brahmin the Chandi recited,
With goats' meat towards home he proceeded.
When the ghosts saw him and the goat's meat,
Give us some goats meat they said to eat.
The brahmin said I cannot it is the royal gift,
You want to eat you all damned culprit. 450

The ghosts then said Oh brahmin you hear,
You are saved for the book Chandi you bear.
The ghosts wanted goat's meat brahmin did not give,
By nature the Bengalee brahmin had great greed.
The passers by whoever-went by the road,
The ghosts in the banyans did them goad.
Jujhar Narayan was the youngest son of the king,
Near the banyans he began his own building.

Amar Manikya once that house himself visited,
A good house it is His Majesty then said. 460
In those trees lived ghosts everyone told,
Remembered the ghosts then Amarmanikya bold,
Amarmanikya began to tell his anecdote;
Bijaymanikya was then king in his court.
I was from Jashpur to Gopagram coming,
Undaunted was I although it was evening.

Twenty years was at that time my age,
No fear had I then heart filled with courage.
That ghost came down from the tree,
Barring my way before me stood he. 470

Then I recited the names of gods there,
But he did not budge he did not fear.
I had my sword and shield with me,
I struck him with the sword to cut his body.
In two pieces the ghost fell on the ground,
Like a jackdaw fell he as I there found.
Then was killed a ghost for that reason,
The sword cut him without any obstruction.

Recounting the story the king gave order,
 They felled the trees the ghosts' shelter. 480
 They dug out and threw away all the root,
 The travellers undisturbed walked on foot.
 They cut the trees and the ghosts left,
 What could they do against the royal strength.
 To dig out the roots they made a large pit there,
 In that came water as if a tank it were.
 The Fulkumari brook flowed through it,
 Royalty offered man sacrifice strange indeed.
 They offered worship with duck's egg and flowers,
 Tripura's people worshipped in the early hours.. 490
 The two banyans of that place the king felled,
 With pain in the ear His Majesty then yelled.
 With great pains he suffered he was dying,
 The physician in vain his skill was trying.
 In the disease when the king so writhed,
 To ascend the throne Rajdhar then tried.
 With his elephants and horses and soldiers,
 Came Jujhar Singh and told the king thus.
 Brandishing his sword Jujhar Singh says,
 Father is not dead brother to be king advances. 500
 Near the king was a pillar strong and big,
 In anger Jujhar with his sword it dig.
 One-fourth of the pillar Jujhar cut there,
 As if great bells are rung the king hear.
 Seeing this the king was extremely surprised,
 The two brothers would fight he then surmised.
 So he thought his conscience pricked him on,
 He got up from bed and he sat on his throne.
 Rajdhar returned to his own house with grace,
 The king's conscience bade him death to embrace. 510
 At that time ghosts and genie and apparitions,
 Spread rumours and circulated them to everyone.

We shall put in a boat one twentyfive children,
And drown them all in the Fulkumari's fen.
Then the king will recover everybody know,
Whispers everybody and the great fear grow.
Nobody knew who spread the rumour and how,
In the town and market frightened men kowtow.
Ominous words about Udaipur then circulated,
Udaipur would perish and be depopulated. 520
In the palace tigers will inhabitants kill,
Jackals and dogs with man's flesh bellies fill.
Udaipur capital will be flooded completely,
Two fifty men and cattle will survive the catastrophe.
Then after a time another king will arise,
He will the royal dynasty again salvage.

That scion has already been born and is hiding,
After thirty-four years he will be the king.
Such gossips ran amuck in market and town,
Frightened people whispered and did frown. 530

As they heard the capital would be inundated,
With banana plants they rafts many made.
False rumours were born in Udaipur daily,
Frightened were people and ran willy nilly.
All men children people to distant places sent,
Hid them and kept them with relatives urgent.
All these heard then Kalyandev's mother,
She sent Kalyan to live with her own brother.

In Gamaria fort was Kalyan's uncle's abode,
In mercenary work he earned riches untold. 540
Rice and meat in his kitchen they cooked,
Hot and steaming he always his food took.
Ugly were his manners ruler he oppressive,
At dawn he sat to eat and ate excessive.
He took no water and only liquors drank,
He beat people drinking water he was a crank.

Sunama was his daughter her husband Pathanray,
He was eating there sitting by his father in law.
Ate he rice and meat aplenty and thirsty grew,
Drank he water in father in law's full view. 550
The son in law drank water when he saw,
Like a mad man he gave him five hard blows.
While eating rice if you drink only water,
You will not be useful in any of my matter.
Whoever said he spent much time in eating,
Kalyan's maternal uncle gave him chiding.
All the capital people their men children hid,
From his sleuths the king the news did receive.
Who has spread such bold blatant rumour,
Arrest him and bring him the king orders. 560
After being cured the king gave many gifts,
After that he did his kingly duties and deeds.
Rammanikya king again asked his informant,
Tell me what Amarmanikya then did intend.
Siddhantabagish says Your Majesty hear,
For Rashanga battle the king did prepare,
Auspicious day and moment they found out,
For the battle he selected commander Rajdhar stout.
Amardurlabh Narayan was his brother younger,
The king made him the second commander. 570
Chandradarpa Chandrasingha Narayan title,
With Chhatrajit Nazir marched to the battle.
Twelve Bengal armies marched alongside,
All advanced towards Rashanga to fight.
By boat moved all the foreign soldiers,
Content was Amardev seeing his fighters.
Chittagong all the soldiers soon reached,
By the barrage they the Karnafuli crossed.
Beginning with Rambu six places they captured,
Then to take Deang Oriya State they ventured. 580

Halting at Rambu the royal army conferred,
There the Mag soldiers came and battle offered.
Seeing the Tripura soldiers Mags were frightened,
The foreign soldiers the Mags then befriended.
The foreign soldiers left their camp then,
The Mags occupied the abandoned camp anon.
The Mags cut their supply line for provision,
Tripura soldiers did not get their ration.
Without food Tripura soldiers could not stand,
The battlefield the starving soldiers abandoned. 590
Starving many soldiers on their way died,
After much hardship at Chittagong they arrived.
The prince was starving with his soldiers,
Ghunga roots ate and called the place Ghungamuras.
Leaving that place to Karnafuli they came,
All the Mag soldiers pursued behind them.
By Dhopa pathar way they the Karnafuli cross,
To kill them came pursuing those Mags.
Those who took time their food to eat,
The Mags killed them all there complete. 600
Those who could cross the river hastily,
They were saved on the bank of the Krnafuli.
The soldiers of Tripura after knowing all this,
Watch posts kept on roads and camps established.
In the morning when the Mag soldiers entered,
Tripura soldiers those Mags then slaughtered,
Fled the Mag soldiers towards their home;
Amardurlabh and his soldiers pursued them.
Pratap Narayan with Amardurlabh sped,
With them Sura Rastra Narayan all three glad. 610
Pratap Narayan was Amardurlabh's friend,
Rode he fiercely following the Mags behind.
Three riders were beheading the Mags in the rear,
Quickly ran the Mag soldiers all in fear.

Those three heroes then Satgarh recapture,
It was noon at the time of their departure.
The soldiers of whom Rajdhar was the commander,
About a thousand Mags there they did slaughter.
Pursuing the Mags those soldiers Raipur reached,
The sun was setting though little time they missed. 620

With Amardurlabh galloped the riders two,
They returned not the sun was setting though.
Rajdhar Narayan became for them very anxious,
To see what happened his soldiers did advance.
Heads they turned of the scattered bodies stilled,
Tripuri heads found not in that battle field.
Worried were they it was all very baffling,
They did not know what to tell their king.
What happened to Amardurlabh the prince,
Two companion riders too returned not since. 630

At dusk they noticed three riders returning,
So bloody were their bodies none recognizing.
From afar they call everybody and tell,
They have come back whole hearty and well.
Rajdhar Narayan received them moving forward,
Being contented all soldiers their camp entered.
From their horses the three riders then alight,
Their swords cling to their hands with blood dried.
They wash their hands with hot water,
The swords come off their hands thereafter. 640

The prince then the day's battle recount,
All the soldiers hear with joy profound.
When the Magadh king of the Mag rout hear,
Of the name Oriya Raja he sends his courier.
The courier tells Rajdhar his message to hear,
There will be battle with him in the next year.
Rajdhar writes to the king for him to hear,
There will be a battle in the coming year.

King Amar Manikya receives the prince's letter,
Sends his reply then he through a messenger. 650
What you have written we have known in advance,
Durga puja is near come here you all once.
If you find a Mag in your battle any,
Bring him to sacrifice before goddess Bhavani.
Soon as the king's letter arrived in his name,
Quickly then Rajdhar Narayan to his king came.
With his soldiers Rajdhar the prince arrived,
Glad is the king to find his son finely thrive.
What happened in the battle the prince say,
Hearing His Majesty became happy and gay. 660
Fatigued is the prince his Generals as well,
Gladly asks them the king in their lodges to dwell.
Contented to their lodges all they retire,
Many bad things in the realm happen thereafter.
In the town and market dogs and jackals wept,
Day and night the gods wept in the hamlet.
Meteors fell often the earth always quaking,
In the temple Jagannath wept everyone looking.
From the eyes of Balabhadra water oozed,
Wiped the priest but the water never ceased. 670
Brahmin's ghost there peeped into the temple,
The priest himself then in fear did tremble.
In this way many ominous things were seen,
In God's wish the month of Magh it had been.
In Falgun news came from the fort Kalmigar,
With Mag soldiers was coming Shah Sikander.
At Chittagong arrived those Mag soldiers,
Hearing the king in rage gave orders.
On that very day his soldiers he sends,
With them as their leader Rajdhar he commends. 680
Amardurlabh the king's son is also appointed,
To the battle he is also General anointed.

Another of the king's sons named Jujhar Singh,
 He also marches to that battle laurel to win.
 To Jujhar says the king you must not be angry,
 Patience is urgent to fight the coming enemy.
 Again and again the king tells him thus,
 He does not hear with anger Jujhar is furious.
 In battle dress he marches with his soldiers,
 When his time is over what can do his powers. 690
 In the auspicious moment the king off them sends,
 With three princes the minister he recommends.
 According to rank reward robes and decoration,
 The king gives them all as is the convention.
 Then with folded hands Rajdhar there says,
 Before the king with all humility he prays,
 I have dug a tank with the king's permission,
 Tomorrow shall I march to fight after its dedication.
 Hearing this the king then says urgently,
 Delay not let us go there now immediately. 700
 Again Rajdhar says to the king so,
 Dedicating the tank I shall march tomorrow.
 Let the soldiers go today I shall later,
 I shall dedicate early and march thereafter.
 Then only His Majesty gave his assent,
 With Jayadhwaaja Rajdhar Narayan went.
 To the battle sent the king all his sons,
 Rajdhar went also after the tank dedication.
 Near the battlefield camped the king's soldiers,
 To receive Rajdhar and his army there. 710
 Hearing this Sikandar Shah told his courier,
 Go fast you courier to the king's soldier.
 The prince comes to the battle you will inspect,
 This ivory coronet take with you as my present.
 Observe the soldiers and know well their number,
 So saying with his letter he sent his courier.

The courier came with the coronet and message,
He came and found the army there very strange.
Three sons of the king sat there he found,
Numberless were the soldiers who could count. 720
Elephants horses and many soldiers at places,
Then the messenger the princes' court faces.
He gives the princes the letter and the coronet,
All the three brothers eager the present to accept.
Rajdhar takes the coronet the letter another,
Not getting the coronet angry grows Jujhar.
In his anger Jujhar Singh then babble,
Like jackals we'll kill Mags in battle.
A thousand ivory coronets we shall acquire,
Thus Jujhar accost the Mag king's messenger. 730
Return the messenger to Chittagong quickly,
Told he Sikander Shah everything elaborately.
Hearing all this Sikander Shah grew furious,
To fight he prepared all his trained soldiers.
In the Tripuri army there was a large cavalry,
The Mags did not therefore charge them directly.
To fight the Tripuris they the forest favoured,
For in the forests the horses cannot be manoeuvred.
Rajdhar Narayan stayed there in his tent,
Spies came and told him of the Mag intent. 740
By the forest way the Magadh king is advancing,
How is it that here you all are only waiting.
Hearing Jujhar Singh goes to fight indeed,
To generals' and ministers' forbiddings pays no heed.
The Magadh king is coming to fight us here.
We shall wait here why will we go there.
This day there will be battle serious,
It is not advisable to advance for us.
Jujhar Singh's maternal uncle Chhatra Nazir and,
All ministers try to make Jujhar understand. 750

Jujhar says uncle you today dread to fight,
 Wear aunt's clothes and go back home right.
 You were born a Kshatriya yet you fear to die,
 Wear bangles and Saari go home it's time well nigh.
 Rajdhar had a horse of the name Brindaban,
 To go to fight Jujhar asked for the stallion.
 Rajdhar said, you may take him and ride,
 On your elephant Jaymangal I shall pride.
 Single tusked Jaymangal was an elephant unique,
 On request Jujhar today condescends him to give. 760
 Jujhar wears a cotton padded vest and on that,
 His strong armour called hajar-mekhi Jujhar set.
 The golden helmet he on his head then wear,
 Strange robes wears today Jujhar the horse rider.
 Sword and shield and other weapons he takes,
 With all his soldiers Jujhar for the field makes.
 Jujhar Narayan is about twenty-five years old,
 Defying his minister's advice goes Jujhar bold.
 Behind his army Rajdhar Narayan then rides,
 Amardurlabh also accompanies him besides. 770
 Rajdhar is on the back of the one-tusk elephant,
 Amardurlabh goes to fight on his horse incumbent.
 Jujhar Singh thought to cross first the mountain,
 Then to fight with the enemy in the next plain.
 When the Magadh soldiers will come to the field,
 Horses and soldiers will by Jujhar's men be killed.
 So thinking Jujhar to the field then rides,
 Much before dawn he at the place arrives.
 Then and there the Mag soldiers appear
 Camping near the Mag soldiers halted there 780
 Most Mag soldiers at that time did lurk there,
 Only four thousand of them did in the field appear.
 Seeing them Jujhar Singh grew furious,
 His men cut the heads of many Mag soldiers.

The Mag soldiers Jujhar singh totally rout,
Run away the Mag soldiers then turning about.
Killing the Mags the prince then them pursue,
Behind them goes he to the lurking foe.
Then Jujhar Singh there orders all his men,
Bring elephants now as many as you can. 790
Telling this he enters the Mag fortifications,
Thereafter come Rajdhar and all his companions.
To break the Mag fortifications all the soldiers go,
Seeing this the Mag soldiers all became afraid so.
The Mags then their cannons many at once fired.
The cannon balls fell and many Tripuris expired.
In the Mag camp thirty thousand guns there were,
Their firing made all the trees leafless and bare.
By chance a ball hit Jaymangal on his forehead,
Being hurt the elephant grew as fierce as mad. 800
At that time Jujhar singh told Rajdhar so,
Down your elephant I shall now on him go.
Rajdhar downs the elephant and Jujhar goes,
Leaving his horse goes to the elephant fate provokes.
Golden armour called hajar mekhi-Jujhar has worn,
Thinking it a tiger the elephant does fast run.
Hurt with the cannon ball he was already angry,
Jujhar goes to climb him so he attacks fiercely.
Jujhar caught the rope and remained he there,
Hanging remained he the elephant's leg near. 810
The angry elephant gave a kick on his chest,
Being hurt Jujhar fell at a distance on his breast.
Daunted the elephant fled the field by that road,
Jujhar Singh died then under the elephant's foot.
Called he Rajdhar as brother many a time so,
The elephant defied the goad what could he do.
Along the road on the hills the Mags waited,
Hurled they weapons at Rajdhar on elephant.

One weapon there skinned Rajdhar's thigh,
Another slashed his belly then well nigh. 820
It was lotted that the king he would be,
Therefore these wounds all survived he.
The ocean-like king's soldiers all fled,
Pursuing behind them the Mags all sped.
Jujhar Singh fell on the road there,
The Mag soldiers his head then sever.

Chhotaray was one of the sons of Chandrasingh,
He fell on the field that day with Jujhar Singh.
A friend of Jujhar he was strong and tight,
For the love of his friend he did fight. 830

More than a hundred Mags himself he slew,
None fought like him as he did there do.
Jujhar Singh's head Sikander Shah was shown,
Scolded he them and he actually did frown.
It is never good a prince to murder,
You should bring him alive after capture.
To his father king Amar Manikya's place,
I would send Jujhar with all possible grace.

Such cruel deed can never be approved really,
Thus he chided his soldiers before the assembly. 840

Then he to the Tripura king wrote a letter,
The Mag king Sikander showed all good manner.
A prince has been killed Jujhar his name was,
To kill him I did not give them orders.

In Rambu Sakrua was Adam Shah the ruler,
He has gone to your place and taken shelter.
Send him to us bound and all chained the way,
Then in amity we shall both surely stay.

The Mag courier came with the letter hurriedly,
In the battlefield delivered to Rajdhar quickly. 850
The king's soldiers were all in terrible dread,
Leaving the battle field they all then fled.

In three days the news reached Udaipur,
His soldiers fled the field the king was sore..
Jujhar Singh's followers from the field arrive,
Jujhar Singh's end to the king they describe.
How Jujhar Singh fought and how he died,
How the Tripuri soldiers the field shied.
Hearing the details the king there swooned,
Inside the royal palace everybody groaned. 860
The king himself for the battle prepares,
In grief shocked yet to fight he desires.
He said, during the regime of the last king,
To defend the kingdom we were all fighting.
During my own time we have been defeated,
My kingdom and my son could not be saved.
He went to the battle, his camp he entered,
All Tripuri soldiers with him returned.
The bereaved king in his mind thought,
From Rajdhar he the battle news sought, 870
From first to last events Rajdhar tell
The king says Jujhar did not do well.
Thereafter the king the Pathans their wages give,
With heartening words the deserters he forgive.
Then the king gives all strategic direction,
By soldiers Chandradarpa did the construction.
Positioning his cavalry at places important,
The king stayed in the camp all dominant.
In three days the Mags at Ichapur made appearance,
At noon time the battle fierce did commence. 880
The king's cavalry had two thousand pathan riders,
Rode they towards the Mags intending massacre,
Pratap Narayan and all other commanders,
Marched to fight there all spirited riders,
The king's force halt there in battle array,
Two thousand Mags come to join the fray.

Angry Pathans hasten to kill the mag soldiers,
Let more Mags come stop them the ministers.
Then when two lakh mags arrive there,
The awed pathans can only stand and stare. 890

Then the ministers order them to advance,
Before the mags reach Tripuri fortifications.
Pathans then scold the ministers as savage,
How can we advance to this huge assemblage,
You forbade when we went the mags to murder,
Now that they are so many you give order.
You want to see us all pathans here killed
So saying the pathans retreated from the field.

Old Tripuris that in the battle were,
The pathans then by hand capture there. 900

All their ornaments these pathans take,
The king's other soldiers lamentation make,
Within his camp sits and thinks the king,
Without fight they desert fate conspiring.
Shouting fiercely the mag soldiers enter,
Undaunted of the king they have no fear.
Seeing this the king is worried at heart,
Sitting in his palanquin for Udaipur he depart.

Reaching Udaipur the king told his minister,
Bring and keep before me all my treasure. 910

The mags will come to Udaipur and get nothing.
Mags will say then I haven't got anything.

As the king asks they bring all at once,
All the tressure they keep in royal residence.
Then with his queen the king Udaipur flees,
The subjects leave Udaipur as they please.

Via Domghat the king enters the forests,
Within the forests there he secretly rests.
Here Sikander Shah with all soldiers his,
Come to Udaipur as they got opportunities. 920

They came to the capital with hope to plunder,
Finding Udaipur deserted they all then wonder.
The king was not there nor the subjects,
For the riches of the king Sikander Shah searches,
When Sikander did not get the treasure,
Two Deorais in the forest they capture.
Sikander Shah then to the Deorais said,
Show us the treasury you'll the king be made.
Hearing this promise Deorai the wealth shows,
Calling him the king Sikander at once vows, 930
Seeing this tells him Deorai there the other,
Make me the king I'll show treasury another.
The greedy Mag then cheats the Deorai there,
At once calls the Deorai king very unfair.
Two Deorais became king showing the riches,
Cheating them Sikander their wealth clinches.
Two Deorais quarrel and Mags take the treasure,
With the wealth Sikander pleased beyond measure.
For fifteen days they stayed in Udaipur town,
There was chieftain as Kura Maghi known. 940
With him leaving there many Mag soldier,
Leaves Udaipur then contented Shah Sikander.
Saka fifteen ten the month Chaitra was then,
The Mags came to Udaipur for the first time when.
Sikander Shah went to a place Rashanga later,
To Amar Manikya then he wrote a letter.
Send Adam Shah to us you immediately,
Our relationship will then become friendly.
To Sikander shah reply of the king went,
Adam Shah sought shelter he cannot be sent. 950
I was born in a right kshatriya dynasty,
You'll never know what is our courtesy.
Providence willing a son of us has died,
In two more sons we treasure our pride,

Even if these two also in battles die,
 Your order to return Adam I shall defy.
 The king's cruel words the courier hears,
 At once goes he to Rashanga for Sikander's ears.
 From the forest to Tetaiya goes then the king.
 Shorn of kingdom there he begins his living. 960
 At that time a conspiracy was there hatched,
 In the name of Chhatrajit Nazir that wretched.
 That he planned to be the Kuki people's ruler,
 The Tripuri subjects also he would take over.
 He made his seat at Chambul Desh of the Kukis,
 To Amar Manikya people reported all this.
 Hearing the report he was angry like fire,
 Two hundred soldiers brought Chhatra Nazir there.
 Seeing Nazir the king told him then angrily,
 With this face you'll be the Chambul king silly. 970
 Then they put Nazir's two feet in chain,
 Kept him under arrest guarded by king's men.
 Two days in chains him they there kept,
 Amaravati his queen the king then asked.
 Your brother Chhatra Nazir is very ambitious ,
 Wants to be the Kukis' king taking men of ours.
 Then the queen said your Majesty you listen,
 Brother Nazir can only conspiracies hasten.
 When we lost our kingdom then one day,
 Addressing him as brother I did say. 980
 I cannot walk alone in this forest deep,
 Hold me to walk to where they the king keep.
 He grimaced at me and did me then chide,
 For my son had not listened to what he said,
 You have lost your kingdom for that reason.
 Who will hold you there is no such person.
 My own brother he left me there helpless,
 A wicked man like him is surely worthless.

Killing us all he will proclaim himself king,
Driving away our sons he will here be ruling. 990
The queen ordered then Chhatra Nazir to end,
The queen's order the king at once commend.
Hearing Nazir's doings angry was the king,
To kill Chhatra Nazir he ordered Chandra Singh.
Chandra Singh said it would be improper,
Nazir is the king's brother in law I do fear.
Then to Agu Narayan the order was sent,
Behold Chhatra Nazir on the Manu's bank.
Agu said Nazir is Her Majesty's brother,
If I kill him the queen will then me murder. 1000
Hearing his answer the king's anger grew,
To Chandradarpa then he did orders issue.
As he got orders Chandradarpa then hurried,
To the Manu he went Chhatra Nazir accompanied.
Nazir bathed in the river and then he prayed,
Saying Ram Ram he his neck there extended.
They struck with sword and the head severed,
Cremated then the body as the king ordered.
For her son and also brother cried the queen,
Hearing His Majesty became restless within, 1010
Repented the king as he the kingdom lost,
The will to die always haunted his thought.
Addressing the queen the king told her,
It is not worth living let us go to hereafter.
The queen replied you must not say so,
If you will to die you must penance do.
Replied the king to be born is to die,
In our disgrace enemies will say fie.
Jujhar Singh's son Kamod Kao him we call,
When we see him all sorrow on us befall. 1020
Thus Baishakh Jaistha Ashadh months three,
In deep sorrow pass His and Her Majesty.

Jackals cry in the day meteors fall,
These bode ill all the people then call.
Horses and elephants always there weep,
Suddenly strong gusts of wind everything sweep.
In dream the king saw the sun and moon fall,
Breaking the new stick fell the umbrella and all.
Perplexed was the king that dream he dreaming,
Where to go what to do always worrying.
The other kings who always me served,
Seeing me in danger they are all in mirth.
Not to return to his capital the king decided,
All over with the good old days when he presided.
In Ashadh the time of the king arrived,
From his court to his house the king retired.

1030

Addressing the queen he then her told,
We shall coronate now our son Rajdhar bold.
A great river called the Manu this earth grace,
All the scholars here called it a holy place.
The river Barabakra flows into the Manu there,
He who bathes and offers gifts all virtue acquire.
He who dies at Barabakra Manu confluence,
Certainly rises to the moon's place from thence.
The virtue one gathers in the Manu bathing.
Tells the king of that in detail to the queen.
Telling the queen all to the court he comes,
The courtiers and friends he there charms.
In the month of Ashadh the rivers were all filled,
Deceiving them the king to play boats willed.

1040

They prepared many boats for His Majesty,
Music charming there they arranged in plenty.
By his palanquin the king goes to the boats,
Gladly at musical rhythm his boat floats.
Upstream goes the boat party for some time,
The king desires on the bank there to climb.

1050

On the bank of Manu there was a megalith,
 There climbed the king fate him decreed.
 Concealed he took some opium with him,
 At that place swallowed the opium the king. 1060
 Playing boats His Majesty to palace returns,
 At midnight on the way the end of the king comes.
 Getting the news Rajdhar comes all at once,
 Amardurlabh cannot absent he is at residence.
 Sons daughters grandsons grand daughters all,
 Around the dead king cry sadness befall,
 Bathing the body they kept him on a cot,
 Amaradevi bathed there and then after that.
 Throughout that night Veena Dogri and Sarong,
 Flutes and others gave music charming all along. 1070
 In this way the whole night then passed,
 In the morning saluting army by him marched.
 The courtiers and officers met in the morning,
 And with all formality made Rajdhar the king,
 The royal umbrella they held on his head,
 The musicians play there music dulcet.
 Elephant horse and soldier all that was,
 Saluting the enthroned king they by him pass.
 Rajdhar Manikya on his throne ascends,
 To cremate the body of the dead king order sends. 1080
 In shroud of golden thread the body dress,
 Smears it with Aguru and sandalwood pastes,
 The name of Ram on the body is writ.
 With all robes the queen on the palanquin sit.
 With the king the queen goes accompanying.
 Holding her feet all present there are weeping.
 Sons and grandsons weep her Ladyship sees,
 Seeing them weeping her sympathy increase.
 To give them wealth Her Ladyship desires,
 But whether Rajdhar disapproves she despairs. 1090

Thinking all this the queen commands there,
Three chests of wealth for Amardurlabh to spare.
Sons and grandsons all there are present,
Everyone she gives wealth with her own hand.
Then Rajdhar the new king tells before her,
To distribute wealth from the treasury is improper.
Hearing this Amaravati the queen tells him,
For him only this wealth for you the realm.
Hearing this the king then says nothing,
He gives order them to move the palanquin. 1100
Elephants horses flags and drums arranged,
Umbrella armour and robes everything managed,
With the dead king they go to the Manu bank right,
Dig they the pyre at the great crematorium site,
At the crematorium the queen intends to give gifts,
A brahmin they got with much difficulties.
After giving the gifts as for her proper,
With the name of Hari she goes the pyre to enter.
Going round the pyre the queen it enters,
All the people then the name of Hari utter. 1110
The sacred fire touch Amardurlabh gives,
Born in auspicious time the honour he receives,
They then cremate the late monarch there,
The devoted queen goes with the lord of her.
For the sradh ceremony they arrange things,
Sons perform the sradh of the king's and queen's
False rumour the people then there spread,
Unjust killing of Nazir caused the king's death.
The duty of the king includes his judgement,
If he is unjust who will his fall prevent. 1120

// RAJDHAR MANIKYA PART //

King Rammanikya again Siddhantabagish asks,

How did Rajdhar perform his royal tasks.

Siddhantabagish says Oh king you'll hear,

How Rajdhar did his kingly office bear.

The place where Rajdhar Manikya was crowned,

That rivulet in Rajdhar's name get renowned.

Away from his capital the king was grieved,

Worried of his kingdom for parents bereaved.

At that time a subject from Udaipur comes,

Then in front of the king he there affirms.

1130

The Mags have left Udaipur your capital place,

Hearing this the king very specially rejoice.

Brothers ministers sons soldiers consult,

On auspicious day much pleased they start.

In the beginning of Bhadra moon's dark phase,

Advanced they to Udaipur through forest dense.

On the hills the Jhum paddy was ripening,

In the jhum were flowers and fruits pleasing.

Keeping Khutumura on the left to Dhwananagar,

Through Domghati they went via Bishalgarh

1140

Reaching Udaipur the king entered his palace,

Saluting the king the music they all played.

Rajdhar Manikya king began there his rule,

All the subjects remained always joyful,

The king had been an initiate to Vishnu,

None hated he as if he were a holy Sadhu.

Like a holyman was the character of the king,

To his courtiers and soldiers he was pleasing.

Bathing at dawn he prayed to his deity,

Five dishes of food he gave then in charity.

1150

Sarabhaum and Birinchi Narayan were two,

Royal priests well versed in scriptures too.

One dish of food the Chantai daily received,
 Two priests got then two dishes as gift.
 The other two some other brahmins got,
 The king gave everyday his Kapila's food.
 After that the king with his cabinet sat,
 At noon time to lunch he regularly went.
 This was his majesty's good royal routine,
 Calm charitable for subjects he was very keen. 1160
 To the Bhagabat everyday listened the king,
 Glad at heart glad in mind he a holy being.
 Two hundred brahmins were in the court royal,
 He did everything always asking them all.
 He said a human life we may not get again,
 Day and night we must listen to God's name.
 Hearing the king's words the brahmins each,
 Including Sarbabhaum told in their speech.
 Told they that the king had opined rightly,
 Chanting of God's name ends sin absolutely. 1170
 But now you need not hear His name always,
 You will listen surely in your old age.
 When Sarbabhaum's words the king heard,
 With all humility His Majesty answered.
 He who gets His feet after his death,
 Why need he stay long on this earth.
 So saying the king began to chant the name,
 On an auspicious day the invocation began.
 Day and night they sang Hari's name,
 Eight singers got their salary in time. 1180
 Their salary came from Kauabasa ferry,
 They sang continuously and got salary.
 The king performed his father's annual rite,
 They sang in the palace all day and night.
 Ten priests then Gopal's name repeated,
 Till the annual rites the priests completed.

The king rose after his father's rites done,
 Gave he gifts to the brahmins everyone.
 After the brahmins' feast the king there ate,
 Giving dakshina them he farewell bade. 1190
 In this way Rajdhar performed kingly duties,
 Like his sons he nurtured the subjects his.
 Gradually the king grew more in wisdom.
 Gave he orders then deeds of charity to perform.
 Arrangements were made for great charity,
 Tulapurush and other gifts gave His Majesty.
 Other gifts how many shall we here recite,
 All the brahmins were given as was right.
 Dance song kirtan great festivals there,
 To build a Vishnu temple the king then desire. 1200
 Built a temple then it was of wondrous shape,
 Himself he to god Vishnu it then dedicate.
 Tanks and ponds he dug at many places,
 Of lovely flowers he made many gardens.
 In this way in pleasing happiness sometime go,
 The Gour king about Tripura everything know.
 After the death of the king Amarmanikya late,
 His son Rajdhar on his father's throne sat.
 Many large elephants this king there possesses,
 Horses are there of the king quite numberless. 1210
 A large army has he and also riches plenty,
 Gifts he gives to the brahmins continually.
 Hearing this the Gaur king was amazed,
 How to get the elephants and wealth he mused.
 Many soldiers he sent to Udaipur town,
 The twelve Bengals also gave their own.
 In this way the Gaur soldiers prepared,
 To give battle at Kailagar they repaired.
 Getting the news Tripura's king soldiers deployed,
 General Chandradarpa he then commander did appoint. 1220

With his large army General Chandradarpa proceeded,
To fight going to Kailagar they all intended.
When the Gaur soldiers Tripura's army saw,
What will they fight they were in fear and awe,
Suddenly the Gaur soldiers began to run,
Tripura's soldiers pursued them everyone.
Rajdhar Manikya was a virtuous king,
Without a fight Gaur soldiers were retreating.
Driving away the invaders Chandradarpa returned,
We saved our lives the Gaur soldiers affirmed. 1230
Chandradarpa here to his king all reported,
We came after the Gaur soldiers had retreated.
He told the king all about the battle in detail,
He returned keeping Kailagar fortified well.
Chandradarpa Narayan thus gave report his,
His report then the king very much please.
Rajdhar king's tale is a story of virtue only,
In his time there was famine there never any.
Vishnu's devotee the king was to duties bent,
No injustice was there his praise was abundant. 1240
In his time the subjects were also virtuous,
They had freedom in religion and all very pious,
In happiness the subjects lived their life,
The king did not punish any there was no strife.
In this way twelve years when passed,
The king felt he would not much long last.
Everyday he went round the Vishnu temple,
Everyday he took the holy water there simple,
His Majesty the king was virtuous exceedingly,
To Vishnu's abode then he retired willingly. 1250
He always took Vishnu temple's holy water,
Round the temple he was a glad walker.
Went round the king gladly there dancing,
He was as if in a trance in glad tiding.

Vishnu's temple was on the Gomati's bank,
 Tranced the king fell and in the river sank.
 Uttering the name of Rama His Majesty did fall,
 Leaving the body to Baikuntha soared his soul
 The Prince Jashodhar and all his ministers,
 Around the dead king were the mourners. 1260
 Bathing the body they place it on a palanquin,
 Put on royal decorations Ram's name inscribing.
 With all the soldiers they come to Baikunthapura,
 Cremate the body there all the formalities follow.
 After the cremation they all home return,
 Arrangements for the rites are all done.
 Sarbabhaum Bhattacharyya scholar great,
 He was the royal court's priest perfect.
 Everything was arranged on his prescription,
 All things were brought on his requisition. 1270
 Prince Jashodhar began the rites funeral,
 Gave he gifts as befitting for the royal,
 Sixteen gifts with land he gave formally,
 Bulls elephants horses and gifts so many.
 This way the royal funeral was completed,
 With much wealth the brahmins departed,
 Without a king how the realm would be,
 A kingdom without a king would be anarchy
 Ministers and soldiers sit there to confer,
 When would they get a king they think together. 1280

// Jashodhar Manikya Part //

Jashodhar Manikya was the late king's son
 Ministers say we'll make him our king anon.
 Fifteen hundred thirteen saka it was then,
 Rajdhar's son the prince was born when.

This son Jashodhar after him became king,
 Courtiers soldiers ministers allegiance giving.
 The good he protected the bad punished the king
 Like his predecessors lived a Vaishnaba's living.
 In his kingdom the subjects all happy were
 The Kingly excesses he showed them never. 1290
 Like his own sons the subjects he nurtured
 The sweet voice or the king subjects cultured.
 In this way the king some time there dwell,
 What happened then I shall presently tell,
 Hussain Shah was then the Mags' king,
 With Jashomanikya in friendship he had been,
 When the king had with the Mags his amity,
 The subjects had then not trouble any.
 Bhulua had been once within Tripura's realm.
 During Jashomanikya's reign it was not under him. 1300
 Gandarbhanarayan was the zamindar there,
 Born in the family of the brave he was wiser,
 Jashominikya king then in his mind muse,
 Bhulua I possess not what is the cause,
 He deployed many soldiers Bhulua to fight,
 They overran Bhulua with their might,
 Defeated Gandarbhanarayan the zamindar.
 Came to meet the king in his place here.
 The area of Bhulua the King's soldiers plunder
 All the people of Bhulua they massacre. 1310
 In this way he the kingdom expands alowly,
 Jashomanikya and soldiers move coridially,
 Courtiers friends soldiers together reigned,
 To perform religious duties the king deigned.
 Palace ponds tanks he built and dug at places,
 To god Vishnu he dedidated with all good wishes.
 In Saka fifteen twenty four Jash became king.
 According to his name his glory was increasing.

After that with Hussain Shah the Mag ruler,
Enmity grew with the king sometime later. 1320
All these affairs will make long stories.
In brief I told you the events in the series.
Twenty-one years passed in this way,
King Jashomanikya continued his sway.
God willing strange things here do happen.
Delhi's emperor Shah Salim heard news then.
Tripura's king had many elephants and horses,
Shah Salim heard from his sleuths messages.
Fateh Jung Nawab gladly then led the soldiers.
Two chief Umraos accompanied him as peers, 1330
Fighting commander Ispinder and Nurulla name.,
With Fateh Jung's soldiers they also came.
From Delhi the army marched and Dacca reached
Twelve Bengal soldiers their strength increased.
Fateh Jung Nawab then at Dacca halted,
With the army he Ispinder and Nurulla sent.
With them the Bengal soldiers also marched,
To fight at Udaipur the army did start.
In two divisions the army then advanced,
Ispinder towards Kaila then glanced. 1340
Mirza Nurulla with his other division of soldiers,
Towards Meherkul joyously and boldly advance.
On these two ways lurked their two divisions,
Jashomanikya king here got all information.
His own soldiers the king brought there,
In two divisions he also sent his soldiers.
Some soldiers to Sakria to Chandigar others,
In two divisions the king sent his soldiers.
The Generals also he divided into two,
In two divisions as the soldiers did go. 1350
Thus the soldiers and Generals all wait,
The king then his messenger there sent.

Letters to the Mughals then wrote he,
Why have you come please write to me.
Receiving the king's letter wrote Mughals then,
Delhi's emperor sent me to you with his men.
All the elephants that you have there,
Send all to me you too to us surrender.
Or else, you king come and meet us,
The emperor of Delhi gave us orders thus. 1360

The messenger returned told everything;
Hearing grew very angry Jashomanikya king.
I shall not give the elephants I shall not go,
You may go wherever your desire lead you to.
Saying this the king sent his messenger,
Told then the Mughals all the king's courier.

Hearing from the courier Mughals grew angry,
With the soldiers advanced to fight hurriedly.
The two armies fight then a battle fierce
Tripur Mughal soldiers fall in large numbers. 1370

Tripur Mughal soldiers fight hand in hand,
They do not know who is foe who is friend.
Large was the Mughal army countless in number,
Fighting then retreated the Tripuri soldier.
In Udaipur stayed Jashomanikya the king,
To him came all his soldiers after retreating.
The soldiers retreated the king was surprised,
Hearing the battle news the king was agonized.

Daunted the king fled to the difficult hills,
Here came to Udaipur those Mughal evils. 1380

Via Sakria came General Ispinder,
Hurriedly he reached the capital Udaipur.
The subjects of Udaipur fled the place,
Wherever they could they went all apace.
At Udaipur the Mughals then got nothing,
From village to village went wealth searching.

Getting no wealth there Mirza Nurulla then,
To the king in the hills his courier sent.
In the dense forest roved Mughal's courier,
In the hills he got the king thereafter. 1390

Getting the king's news Nurulla commander,
Hastily sent soldiers the king to capture.
In the dense forest was he without soldiers,
There reached all the Mughal captors.
There was no soldier to fight the enemy,
The king could not run away for his lady.
The Mughal soldiers arrest the king there,
Brought him to Udaipur his place here.
Nurulla conferred there for a long time,
Keeping the king at Udaipur all the while. 1400

Then with Jashomanikya for Dacca started,
Ispinder and Nurulla with soldiers departed.
Some Mughal soldiers were at Udaipur kept,
To search the royal treasure they were left.
With the king of Tripura they Dacca reach,
Fateh Jung Nawab they there then meet.
Fateh Jung Nawab was ferocious very,
Sent he to the emperor the king weary.
Salim was then the emperor on Delhi throne,
Received the king with due respect shown. 1410

Addressing the king the emperor told,
All the elephants you have young and old.
All the wealth and soldiers you have there,
Go to your kingdom and send all to us here.
Hearing the orders of the emperor great,
Saluting the emperor the king then said.
My wealth and men all to you belong,
Your soldiers plundered Truipura for long.
What is my fault you please tell me here,
With all ignominy I shall not return there. 1420

My time as the king of Tripura is all over,
 With no wealth what shall I do going there.
 Allow me to go to my last days' pilgrimage,
 Release me at holy places to pass my days.
 Hearing his words Delhi's emperor then,
 Bade farewell to the king and his men.
 With the emperor's permission the king,
 Went to Kashi to start there his living,
 At Kashi lived the king he was very happy,
 Bisweswar Annapurna he saw there contentedly. 1430
 He at Manikarnika ghat everyday bathed,
 All the temples with his queen he surveyed.
 Living sometime at Kashi the king of Tripura,
 Via Prayag he intended to go to Mathura.
 Reached they all Mathura well and anon,
 Saw Brindaban Upaban and Giri Govardhan.
 With his queen the king holy places visited,
 Lived he at Brindaban then well contented.
 Jashomanikya was a very virtuous king,
 For a long time he was at Brindaban living. 1440
 Old was the king and decreptitude tortured,
 Seventy-two was his age and illness suffered.
 Day and night he thought Sri Krishna's feet,
 Leaving the body how he would Him reach.
 Time was up for the king then one day,
 Severe headache had he and with fever lay.
 For three days the fever he suffered there,
 From Brindaban to Baikuntha he to repair.
 At Mathura Jashomanikya the king died,
 They performed there his funeral rites. 1450
 Sradh of the king did Jasha's queen,
 Her fame in the world has always been.
 Thus Jashomanikya's reign came to on end,
 After that we shall say what in Tripura happened.

When Jashomanikya king to Delhi they took,
 Chief Tripuris all then Udaipur town forsook.
 Wherever they had a place they went there,
 Those had no place to the hills did repair,
 Those who stayed yet in their town Udaipur,
 Mughals plunder them they could hardly endure. 1460
 The Mughals were wicked and also very impious,
 By order they forbade all performance religious.
 The Puja of the Chaturdash Devta they forbade,
 The puja of Kalika Devi by them was stayed.
 The tanks like Amarsagar and others all,
 Draining out their water dried those Mughal.
 They heard that all the wealth the king had,
 Had been thrown into the tanks and hid.
 In this way the Mughals the subjects oppressed,
 People of Udaipur then became utterly hopeless. 1470
 Without the king all evil things happen,
 Tripura's subjects were all very anxious then.
 Courtiers and ministers at several places lived,
 How the kingship would be restored they worried.
 In this anarchy then two and a half years passed,
 The king in exile people lived under Mughal lust.
 What providence decrees man will never know,
 Then by chance good days their face did show.
 In Udaipur Mughal soldiers that stationed were,
 Day by day they died there in countless number. 1480
 So the worried Mughal soldiers there deliberate,
 Where would they go and how would their lives save.
 Then the Mughal soldiers left Udaipur and went,
 At Meherkul they then began their time to spend.
 The Mughals left Udaipur everybody hears,
 Rejoicing return subjects without fears.
 Courtiers miniisters and those commanders,
 To his own place each gladly then repairs.

A realm without a king cannot stay forever,
 A cow without a cowboy will of course wander. 1490
 King Jashomanikya to Mathura had gone,
 He would never come back it was known.
 He had no son grandson or even a brother,
 Who would they make king they were worried there.
 Worried they were commanders and all ministers,
 They did not know anyone with kingly characters.
 Of the Manikya dynasty one Kalyan was there,
 During Jashomanikya's reign Kailagar Commander.
 Many battles he fought an intelligent man he,
 In him a king's befitting character we can see. 1500

- 0 -

// KALYAN MANIKYA PART //

Thinking all this soldiers ministers courtiers,
 They made Kalyan the king the erstwhile commander.
 Raj Bhattacharyya and all the scholars there,
 Appointed the king with the priests and all other.
 The royal umbrella they hold over his head,
 Tripuri music the musicians there played.
 Courtiers and ministers the new king saluted,
 Auspicious words within the palace they chanted.
 Kalikaprasad was the name of the royal elephant,
 On that day the king that elephant mounted. 1510
 In procession the king went round the town,
 Distributed much wealth from his coffers own.
 All the brahmins he money and jewels offered,
 Courtiers and friends with robes he covered.
 In fifteen forty-seven Saka he became king,
 On that auspicious day his seal imprinting.

On one side of his coin Shivalinga curved,
 On the other side king's own name marked.
 Very religious was the king Vishnu's devotee,
 Senses all he conquered all virtuous was he. 1520
 His Majesty the king was to Vishnu devoted,
 Born in the lunar dynasty like moonbeam exalted.
 Religion incarnate the king gave gifts to all,
 Kalyanmanikya was on earth a heavenly soul.
 Kalyanmanikya was indeed a virtuous king,
 Courtiers he subdued each due honour giving
 Many Generals had gone to other places,
 They all returned hearing the king's praises.
 Some he conquered with the strength of his arms,
 Some others he did with affections and charms. 1530
 The chief men the generals and ministers,
 To everyone his due the king administers.
 The hillmen Kuki subjects appeared there,
 Horses gaurs clothes and things they bear.
 Dishes and bells and ivory they all brought,
 With all presents the king's audience sought.
 All the presents they to His Majesty give,
 Rewards of robes and ornaments they receive.
 From earlier times we had Chaturdash Devta busts,
 Images were they in temples in eight metals cast. 1540
 Chaturdash Devta busts were made again such,
 With gold and silver they were charming so much.
 Then the images were with festivities installed,
 The king worshipped them much glad and bold.
 Gaurs sheep and goats many there sacrificed,
 Food of all kinds were offered in the rites.
 At that time the king in dream orders got,
 Goddess Kalika in dream him told.
 My worship is difficult for want of water,
 Give me a tank near my temple that is here, 1550

At night this dream dreamt His Majesty,
 In the morning of the dream told he.
 Brahmin scholars all this dream analysed,
 The king was by Siddantabagish and others apprised,
 Gladly the king then told everyone present,
 To dig a tank near Kali temple I intend.
 Worshipping mother earth they the tank began,
 Near the Kali temple at Udaipur then.
 The tank then the king dedicated formally,
 Kalyansagar gave the name to it eventually. 1560
 Buffaloes gaurs goats sacrificed in number,
 Kalika's puja they gave with all pomp there.
 Rice curry and sweets all they arranged ,
 According to scriptures the offerings managed.
 The temple steeple the Mags wicked damaged,
 The kings men again the steeple renovate,
 Amarsagar and other tanks that there were,
 The Mags cut their banks and dried there,
 Those banks the king to repair instruct,
 Beautifully his own house he then construct, 1570
 Everyday His Majesty gifts many gave,
 After giving gifts he his food did take.
 Very kind was the king to his subjects,
 For his establishment took very little tax,
 His fame then spread far and wide,
 Many subjects came therefore to his side,
 All the brahmins that in his realm lived,
 According to competence pension received.
 Govindanarayan was the eldest his son,
 Jagannath was the name of the younger one. 1580
 Another son was born of the second queen,
 Naugatar a strange name his had been.
 The youngest queen gave two sons to him,
 Jadav and Rajballabh named them the king.

Sons grandsons and relatives he had plenty,
Everyone was kept well by His Majesty.
Achrang was then Tripura's southern limit,
Thereafter added Rangamati the king to it.
Udaipur was from Achrang at the north east,
All Bengal knew Tripura rule there established.
When Udaipur was by the Mughals occupied,
General Ranjit at Achrang then did hide,
Going to Achrang he made himself a king,
With his might he was then the people ruling.
There remaining he his royal position enjoyed,
Later at Achrang Ranjit his earthly body laid,
His son Laxminarayan then became the king,
Ascending the throne he was his realm ruling.
In this way some time they all passed there,
Kalyanmanikya then from his spies did hear.
The king says Laxminarayan in my kingdom,
Wears a crown that is for us an insultation,
So saying the king orders his minister,
To capture and bring to him Achrang ruler.
The eldest son of the king Govindanarayan,
Addressing him the king tells him anon.
Laxminarayan is Ranjit's son we know,
To bring him with all his soldiers you go.
Take a large army my son with you,
Take as many Generals as you want to.
Govindanarayan his father's orders hears,
The king's command he reverently bears.
To the king he then bids farewell,
Then starts in time prepared well.
Getting the king's bidding,
All his soldiers arranging
Govindanarayan then goes,
The prince goes to battle,

1590

1600

1610

All the music there rattle,
The sound to the skies soars.
Strong armour he wears,
On his head a helmet bears,
Takes arms of all kinds,
Elephants and horses go,
Glad and cheerful look so,
Soldiers many march behind.
Advance Tripura's soldiers,
Achrang towards,
To fight they go gladly.
Fifteen great Generals,
In strength unparallelled,
Arms carry they many.
Swords arrows and spears,
Each of them here bears,
Many soldiers go to fight,
The prince in arms going,
The elephant he mounting,
With the soldiers he rides.
Various flags flutter,
So many elephant and horse rider,
Go to fight the battle fierce,
Hills rivers and caves also,
All crossing the soldiers go ,
Where need they the hills pierce.
Ups and downs are on the way,
But steadily advance they,
Waves of soldiers ride,
All soldiers are glad,
In no way are they daunted,
King's soldiers go to fight.
For a whole month thus,
The king's soldiers march,

1620

Then they Achrang reach,
Prince bold Govindanarayan,
With his great battalion,
A fort they there build.
On the way they build a fort,
People there send a report,
Laxminarayan gets the news,
With friends courtiers and ministers,
He then there secretly confers,
The king seeks their views.
Kalyanmanikya is the king,
All the subjects he is ruling,
I am somehow the offender,
The prince comes to fight,
I am now in real fright,
To fight him is improper,
We shall not win,
Our offence will be seen,
They will then us kill,
I intend to flee,
Fighting I cannot see,
You tell me what you feel.
Laxminarayan's words,
Hear his ministers,
Say they you rightly apprehend,
Leave you the kingdom now,
Soldiers all take with you,
You to forests we recommend.
You should not delay,
Hear my lord what we say,
You must avoid arrest,
Now you must not tarry,
Time is up you must hurry,
Go you directly to the forest.

1630

When thus his ministers and courtiers said,
 Laxminarayan himself the matters weighed. 1640
 Without a fight Laxminarayan flees,
 Him his subjects each accompanies,
 Fleeing they enter the dense forest,
 After three days run they there rest.
 Here Govindadev fully ready to fight,
 On Achrang way soldiers set he right.
 Laxminarayan fled the spies inform.
 Hearing fiercely angry grows Gavindanarayan.
 Then leaving his fort the king's son goes,
 In the forest he Laxminarayan pursues, 1650
 Five Generals and adequate number of soldiers,
 Leaves he at the fort as the fort keepers.
 The way by which the fleeing Laxminarayan went.
 By that way Govindanarayan his soldiers command.
 The place where Laxminarayan halted,
 Going there the soldiers and prince them met.
 With all the soldiers him they surround,
 With all his soldiers Laxminarayan was bound.
 With Laxminarayan they to Achrang return,
 All soldiers happy Govindadev's companion. 1660
 All the riches that Laxminarayan possessed,
 All they take with all his elephants and horses.
 A General there then they keep at Achrang,
 With soldiers as protectors they stay along.
 In this way they conquered Achrang then,
 With his soldiers return prince Govindanarayan.
 With his soldiers the prince then discreet,
 Bows and touches the king his father's feet.
 Govindanarayan then the battle report gives,
 With joy extreme the king his report receives. 1670
 Laxminarayan is also the son of a king.
 They keep him in honour look after his well being.

Thereafter what happened oh king you hear,
With the Mughals fighting began yet another.
King Jashomanikya went to distant Mathura,
Kalyan Manikya was then the king in Tripura.
From his people the emperor got his report,
To the Nawab of Murshidabad a letter he wrote.
The Nawab of Murshidabad was a man terrible,
To the king he sent his summons ignoble.

1680

King Kalyan Manikya the ruler of Tripura,
Will send elephants as tribute to Badshah.
A thousand horses with adequate soldiers,
Cannons guns and accessories all others,
Soldiers bring the summons to the king,
Twelve Bengal soldiers them accompanying.
Cannons of hide along with soldiers many,
With one sound explode they daunting enemy.
At Kailagar was the king's cantonment,
Badshah's soldiers halted at Kamalasagar bank.

1690

Kalyan Manikya king the battle news received,
With Govindadev he started the battle to give.
The two armies fought and at that time,
Cannon balls on the cantonment came.
Prince Govinda with that ball in hand,
Showed the king in court and then comment.

Dangerous cannon balls come and fall,
How will we fight we and soldiers all.
Hearing the prince's words the king said,
We fought many battles never was afraid.

1700

We have never compromised with our foe,
You can negotiate if you want so to do.
Whatever you want to do from now you may,
From today I leave all my weapons I lay.
The king tells everything to his preceptor,
On his feet he lays down the weapons of archer.

Mughal and Tripur soldiers fight battle fierce,
 After sometime flee the field the Mughal soldiers.
 King Kalyan Manikya then became very glad,
 With courtiers flanked on his throne he sat. 1710
 Addressing the court the king then declares,
 To make Govinda the prince are his desires.
 Then the astrologers and Siddhantabagish confer,
 Studying the almanac they fix the date there.
 At the auspicious time began gala festivities,
 And Govindanarayan was appointed the prince.
 His son became the prince glad was the king,
 Under him put he some important thing.
 After that His Majesty Kalayan Manikya there,
 Gladly to give great gifts he did desire. 1720
 Religious was the king to religion bent,
 At first Tulapurush gift he gave preferment.
 All the pujas and yajnas the brahmins perform,
 For the Tulapurush he sat on the seat of religion.
 With robes and jewellery he sat on his seat,
 To some persons he riches did bequeath.
 Getting down from the seat gave offerings,
 Three elephants five horses and many things.
 Siddhantabagish was Bhattacharyya greatest,
 Him the king gave many robes and ornaments. 1730
 An elephant gave him with all decorations,
 A village at Meherkul with dedications.
 Tulapurush gifts spread the king's name,
 From region to region then spread his fame.
 From distant places then brahmins came,
 At Udaipur gifts the king gave them.
 Fifteen thousand brahmins assembled there,
 Countless was the begging souls' number.
 All the riches of Tula got the brahmins,
 All of them were then home returning. 1740

Then he gave the greatest gift of all,
With calf he gave a milch cow there withall.
From Varanasi Mathura and also Rameswaram,
From Orissa and other places came brahman.
Some elephant some horses some gold got,
Brahmins were made glad as they ought.
Near the main gate a nice place selected,
With stones and brick a temple they erected.
The idol of Chandragopinath was at Chittagong,
Mags took it that to Amarmanikya did belong. 1750
From Chittagong was then fetched the idol,
And then was it installed in that temple.
At the left of that temple they again,
Another temple built in religion's name.
Temple of religion the king called this last,
In fifteen seventy-two saka it came up just.
A couplet they inscribed on the temple gate,
Near the temple in his palace the king sate.
Some brahmins were there of very old age,
Giving them money king sent them to pilgrimage. 1760
Before his palace there was a space open,
Vishnu's temple he built at that place then.
A Dol platform was built by its east,
Durga's temple one very near established.
Kalyan Manikya was a real virtuous king,
With virtue he was then the Lethe bridging.
All creatures he considered Vishnu only.
Devoted to Vishnu he was religious wholly,
Old was the king and then came his fever,
Suddenly with cold his body did shiver. 1770
Thus the king was in coma for three days,
Medicine they gave but the fever did rage.
Fifteen eighty-two saka Jaistha's end,
Only seven days in the month remained.

Tuesday it was ninth day in the dark phase,
 In the fourth quarter of the night his decease.
 Courtiers friends and also soldiers,
 Hurriedly came all to the king's palace.
 All places abandoned in the palace crowd,
 In great loss they all wept and sorrowed. 1780
 Princes, princesses, queens each bereaving,
 In the palace great sound arose of weeping.
 Bathing the body they kept in a palanquin,
 With royal robes and jewels it decorating.
 Fragrant sandalwood paste smeared on it,
 Garlanded and Ram's name was then writ.
 That night they passed without a wink of sleep,
 At dawn it became Wednesday then indeed,
 At dawn courtiers and soldiers assembled,
 Govindadev prince on his throne ascended. 1790
 The trumpets sounded as royal convention,
 So began king Govindamanikya's administration.
 Courtiers friends and soldiers saluted,
 In the town they the coronation celebrated.
 Then as king Govindamanikya them order,
 All proceed to Baikunthapura with the bier.
 On the pyre they keep the body of the king,
 With sandalwood agar and ghee on it pouring.
 The king's son named Jagannath Narayan,
 Put the sacred fire that great king's son. 1800
 The sradh performed Govindamanikya the king,
 Many brahmins from all regions coming.
 In circular order the brahmins were seated,
 Sitting for the sradh the king them saluted.
 Sesame gold and sixteen gifts he gave,
 A golden male idol on a fine bed he laid.
 Then began the greater gifts giving,
 Milch cow with other cows and many other thing.

Then ten horses in their good harness,
 Seven elephants all with gorgeous dress, 1810
 The king gives for the salvation of his father,
 Each elephant with hundred coins he offer.
 Jagannath and the other sons of the king,
 Bulls and other gifts to the brahmins giving.
 Brahmins and scholars farewell then bade,
 With coins they all gifts to them gave.
 The sradh thus king Govinda completed,
 Kins he in great feasts all felicitated.
 The late king was four score years old,
 Thirty-seven years his kingdom he ruled. 1820
 After his father's death Govinda became king,
 Sradh performed he with all pomp attending.
 All the kings that ruled Tripura before,
 Upto Kalyan Manikya I described on orders your,
 Ram Manikya king then everything heard,
 Siddhantabagishh said the king's own bard.

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Here ends the Third Book of the Rajmala that
 contains the enquiries of Ram Manikya
 and the answers given by
 SIDDHANTABAGISH

GLOSSARY

- Achrang** : A remote place to the south east of Udaipur. Possibly it was near the source of the river Gomati.
- Adam Shah** : He was a vassal under the king of Arakan and the ruler of Rambu, when the king was displeased with him he fled his place and sought shelter of king Amarmanikya of Tripura. The king of Arakan requested the king of Tripura to send Adam Shah to him. But the Tripura king declined to oblige him.
- Adi** : Name of a tank in Sylhet.
- Airajitnarayan** : During the reign of Amarmanikya he was the mahout of an elephant. He showed exemplary courage and loyalty during the Sylhet war and won laurels.
- Airavat** : Name of the mythical elephant of Indra, the king of the gods.
- Amarabati** : The queen of Amarmanikya. She entered the pyre of her husband and became a sati.
- Amardurlabhnarayan** : He was the third son of king Amar manikya. In his youth he was a competent General who fought and won many battles. No information is available about his later life.
- Amarmanikya** : King of Tripura from 1577 to 1586 A.D. In the

genealogy of the kings of Tripura he is the king number 159.

- Ashtagram** : A place in the former district of Mymensingh. It is now in Bangladesh.
- Baikunthapura** : The cremation ground of the royal family at Udaipur.
- Baj Khan** : A pathan, he was the commanding officer of a cavalry regiment under Amarmanikya.
- Bakla** : The old name of Bakharganj, now in Bangladesh. It was an independent kingdom during the old times.
- Baniachung** : A large village now in the district of Sylhet in Bangladesh. In the old times Baniachung was a kingdom ruled by a Brahmin king. The founder of the kingdom is known to be one Keshab Misra, Allen's Assam District Gazetteers Vol.II (Sylhet) Chapter II, page 26 records; " A merchant, who was travelling with a crew of chung or Namasudra boatmen, anchored in the haor over the site on which the village was subsequently built. An image of Goddess Kali was in the boat ** The water gradually disappeared, as they do at the present day on the cessation of the rains and a village was founded by the pious merchant." The village grew up with a bania (merchant) and his chung, so its name was Baniachung.

- Bantoo** : The name of an elephant.
- Basu** : The title of the kings of Bakla (present Bakhargunj and old Chandradwip).
- Bhaoal(ia)** : Now in the district of Dacca in Bangladesh, It was a kingdom ruled by the Pal dynasty. In 1200 A.D. (14th century, claims someone else) Shishu Pal was overthrown by the muslims and the Pal dynasty came to an end.
- Bhulua** : Present Noakhali district of Bangladesh. Bhulua was a reputed Hindu kingdom the ruling dynasty of which originated from Adishur of Mithila. Bhulua's Mithila connection is said to be the cause of a distinct Bangla dialect of the place.
- Bijaymanikya** : King number 155 in the genealogy of the kings of Tripura.
- Bikrampur** : It was a large area that now covers part of the district of Dacca and part of Faridpur in Bangladesh.
- Birajhampanarayan** : In the battles of Tarap and Sylhet he was one of the Generals. He and his son Jagajhampa were Generals in the army of king Amarmanikya. He was a brave warrior.
- Birinchinarayan** : He was the royal priest during the reign of Rajdharmanikya, The king gifted five dishes of food daily. The royal priest got one everyday.

- Bir Roy** : He belonged to the line of Gagan Fa, the son of Maharaj Mahamanikya , His father was Kuchu Fa. perhaps he was a step-brother of Maharaj Kalyanmanikya.
- Bishalgarh** : This place is about 20 km south from Agartala.
- Brindaban** : A place of pilgrimage for the Hindus. It is in the district of Mathura in Uttar Pradesh.
- Chambul Desh** : Said to be the seat of the Kukis. No reference could be found about the exact situation of it.
- Chandigar** : It was near present day Melaghar in the Sonamura sub -division.
- Chandradarpanarayan** : He was a General of king Amarmanikya. He was in the battles of Tarap, Sylhet and Rashanga.
- Chandrasingh** : He was a General of Maharaj Amarmanikya. He was (narayan) in the battles of Rashanga, Sylhet and Tarap.
- Chandray** : Chand Ray and his younger brother Kedar Ray were the famous rulers of Bikrampur in the 16th century A.D. They had their capital at Sreepur on the bank of the river Kaliganga. Chand Ray was one of the Twelve Bhuiyans of Bengal who are also referred to as Twelve Bengals.
- Chantai** : The head priest of the Fourteen Gods' (Chaturdash Devata) temple.

Chaturdash Devata : A unique assembly of fourteen gods, the Chaturdash Devatas are : Hara(Shiva), Uma(Durga), Hari(Vishnu), Ma (Laxmi), Vani (Saraswati), Kumar(Kartikeya), Ganapa (Ganesh) Vidhi (Brahma), Ksha (Earth), Abdhi (Ocean), Ganga, Shikhi (fire), Kam (Eros), and Himadri (Himalays). The temple of the Chaturdash Devata has always been near the house of the monarch. At present the temple is at Old Agartala near Agartala town. The fourteen images are only metallic heads. Although daily pujas are held in the temple the most important festival of the Chaturdash Devata is the Kharchi puja which is held in the month of July every year -from the eighth day of the bright phase of the moon in the month of Ashadh for seven days. Thousands of devotees attend the temple on these days braving the rains to offer their pujas there. Such a great religious festival for both the tribal and non-tribal people is seldom seen anywhere else.

Chauddagram : To commemorate the dedication of Amarsagar king Amarmanikya bequeathed fourteen villages. The area comprising these villages came to be known as Chauddagram.

Chhatrajit Nazir : Nazir was the brother of Amaravati, the queen of king Amarmanikya. He was also a General of Amarmanikya. In the battles of Bhulua and Sylhet he gave enough proof of his bravery and tact. He was present in the Rshanga expedition also. Chhatrajit was a

sincere well-wisher of the king. When he was defeated by the Mags and he went to the forests, Chhatrajit accompanied the king and suffered unspeakable miseries. But some vested interest floated a rumour to the effect that Chhatrajit Nazir had been scheming to be the king of the Kukis. The king believed in the rumour and put him to death. This act of the king was a blot in the otherwise good character of king Amarmanikya.

- Dacca : The capital of Bangladesh.
- Daudpur : Now in Bangladesh in the district of Comilla on the bank of the river Titas. When king Amarmanikya was going to Sarail to hunt there, the Zaminder of Daudpur came to the bank of the Titas and met the king.
- Dayabantanarayan : He was the son in law and aide-de -camp of king Amarmanikya.
- Deang Oriya State : A man who had come from Orissa was ruling over a small kingdom as a vassal of the Arakan king. His capital was at a place called Deang on the southern side of the estuary of the Karnafuli. The kingdom is described as Deang Oriya State. According to authoritative opinion Dakshin Danga became Dianga then Deang.
- Dhopa pathar : Now in Bangladesh in the district of Sylhet. Once it was within the kingdom of Tripura. When king Dangar Fa allotted estates to his seventeen sons one of them got Dhopa

pathar and the adjoining areas.

- Dhwajanagar** : King Bijaymanikya brought artisans like gold smiths and brass-smiths to Tripura and settled them near Bishalgarh. As their original home on the bank of the Brahmaputra was Dhwajaghat their new settlement was very aptly named Dhwajanagar.
- Domghat** : Not very far from Udaipur Domghat(i) is at a little south from that town. It is believed that Shamsheer Gazi built a road from Domghati to Khandal.
- Durlabh Narayan** : He was one of the Generals of king Amarmanikya. After conquering Bhulua the king kept him and prince Rajdurlabh Narayan at Bhulua cantonment. Later he was appointed the Chief of Kailagar fort. He was the father of Kalyanmanikya's mother.
- Fateh Jung Nawab** : His real name was Nawab Ibrahim Khan. He was living in Dacca as the governor of Bengal. With the orders of the Emperor Shah Salim (Jehangir) he took the aid of two Delhi Umraos, invaded Tripura, defeated the king Jashodhar manikya and imprisoned him. He did not personally take part in the battle, he was only an advisor. King Jashodhar manikya was sent to Delhi. After being freed from Delhi the king did not return to Tripura. He went to the holy places and died at Brindaban.
- Fateh Khan** : He was contemporary of king Amarmanikya

and the ruler of Sylhet. His real name was Adam Badshah. He was defeated by the invading army of Prince Rajdharnarayan and he was brought to Udaipur. King Amarmanikya received him with all honour, seated him by the left side of his son in law and bade him fare well with adequate presents.

- Fulkuari : (Corruption of Fulkumari)
- Fulkumari : There are names like Fulkumari village, Fulkumari ghat, Fulkumari Chhera, etc. near Udaipur. Legends say that these names refer to a princess who plunged into the Gomati and died protesting against the injustice meted out to her by her father.
- Gagan Fa : He was the son of Mahamanikya king No. 148 and grandfather of Kalyanmanikya, king No. 162
- Gajasinghanarayan : A General of king Amarmanikya he was present in the Tarap and Sylhet battles.
- Gamaria : Situated at a little distance to the south of Udaipur the fort of Gamaria was the residence of King Bijaymanikya and his kins.
- Gandarbhanarayan : He has been called a ruler of Bhulua. But there has been some mistake about the name.
- Garur : The mythical bird that carries the god of all gods-Vishnu.
- Ghungamura : It was somewhere on the south bank of the

Karnafuli. The army of Amarmanikya that invaded Arakan was defeated. While retreating, they had no provisions and the starving soldiers ate the roots of a wild plant called ghunga and gave the place the name of Ghungamura.

Gobindamanikya : Prince Gobindanarayan ascended the throne and took the title of Manikya. He was king No. 163 of Tripura. When he ruled for just one year his step-brother Nakshatra Ray (Chhatramanikya) drove him away and became the king. Gobindayamanikya wandered about Arakan and Chittagong and came back to be the king again after the death of Nakshatra Ray.

Godharani: It is a village in the district of Sylhet in Bangladesh on the bank of the river Surma. When the army of king Amarmanikya attacked Sylhet the first battle was fought here.

Haitan Narayan : He was a General of king Amarmanikya. He accompanied Prince Rajdharnarayan to the battles of Sylhet and Tarap.

Hamthar Fa : He was the maternal uncle of king Kalyanmanikya, Hamthar Ma was his sister.

Hamthar Ma : The sister of Hamthar Fa she was the mother of king Kalyan Manikya.

Harichakranarayan : He was a General of king Amarmanikya. He was in the army that fought the battle of Sylhet.

- Harishchandra** : He was the father of Subuddhinarayan, the Accountant General of king Amarmanikya, He was a natural poet and got from the king the title of 'Kavichandra'.
- Hingulnarayan** : A general of Amarmanikya he was present at the battles of Sylhet and Tarap.
- Hussain Shah** : He was the king of Arakan and contemporary of king Jashodharmanikya. There was friendship between them in the beginning. There, however, grew an enmity later for some unknown reason.,
- Isa Khan** : He was the ruler of Sarail and a vassal of the king of Tripura. The Tripura king Amarmanikya gave him the title of Maslandani (Masnad Ali).
- Ispinder** : He was an Umrao and General of Emperor Shah Salim (Jehangir). With the orders of the emperor and with the help of Umrao Nurulla and the governor of Bengal Fateh Jung Nawab he attacked Tripura, defeated the king Jashodharmanikya, imprisoned him and took him to Delhi. The king did not return to Tripura again. He wandered about the holy places and at last died at Brindaban.
- Ita(gram)** : Now in Bangladesh in the district of Sylhet.
- Jadav** : He was the son of the youngest queen of king Kalyanmanikya.

- Jashodharmanikya** : He was Tripura's king No. 161. He was the son of Rajdharmanikya and his reign lasted from 1600 to 1622 A.D. He was taken to Delhi by the Umrao of Shah Salim(Jehangir) as a captive. He did not return to Tripura again. He breathed his last at Brindaban.
- Jashodharnarayan** : Prince Jashodharnarayan became Jashamanikya or Jashodharmanikya when he ascended the throne.
- Jayadhwaja** : He was a General of king Amarmanikya. He accompanied Rajdharnarayan to Arakan and showed exemplary courage in the battles there.
- Jaymanikya** : His other name was Loktar Fa. Suba Gopiprasad murdered his son-in-law king Anantamanikya and ascended the throne as Udaymanikya. After his death Loktar Fa became the king as Jaymanikya. After sometime he was also killed by his Commander in chief Amardev who later became king Amarmanikya.
- Jaymangal** : The name of an elephant. It was the favourite elephant of Prince Jujharsingh Narayan. But in the battle field the wounded and frightened animal killed Jujhar unknowingly.
- Jikua(gram)** : A village in the Tarap parganas in the district, now in Bangladesh. When the army of king Amarmanikya attacked Tarap they camped at Jikua.
- Jujhar Ma** : She was a daughter of Kuchu Fa of the line of

- Mahamanikya.**
- Kailagar** : Kasba, now in Bangladesh. Kamalasar was also within Kailagar.
- Kalikaprasad** : The name of an elephant. When Kalyanmanikya became the king he mounted this elephant and rode in a procession through the streets of his capital.
- Kalmigar** : Supposed to be a fort of Tripura on the road from Udaipur to Khandal. It is believed that the ruins around Dudhpushkarini near Sonamura was the Kalmigar of the olden times.
- Kalyandev(manikya)** : He was a son in the line of king Mahamanikya. His father's name was Kuchu Fa. His maternal grandfa ther was the officer-in-command at Kaila(r)gar fort. Kalyan was born there. He was a General of king Jashodharmanikya. He was anointed the king after Jashodharmanikya. He ruled from 1626 to 1660 A.D.
- Kalyansagar** : The tank near the Kalika temple at Udaipur. It was named after Kalyanmanikya who dug it and dedicated it to the goddess.
- Kamlasar** : The tank in the village of the same name. It was within the areas called Kailagar (now Kasba) at that time.
- Kamodkao** : He was the grandson of king Amarmanikya and the son of prince Jujharsingh. After the premature death of his father in the battle with the king of Arakan Kamodkao was very

affectionately brought up by the king. But we do not know what happened to him later.

- Karnafuli** : A river in the district of Chittagong in Bangladesh.
- Kashi** : Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh.
- Kuchu (or Kachu)Fa** : He was the son of Mahamanikya, the king No.148 and the father of Kalyanmanikya, the king No. 162. His other name was Purandar.
- Kura Maghi** : He was a general in the army of the Arakanese king Sikander Shah. When the Mags defeated Amarmanikya and occupied Udaipur the Arakanese king made him the Governor of Udaipur and returned to his kingdom leaving him here.
- Laxminarayan** : He was the son of General Ranjitnarayan who established a kingdom at Achrang and died there. After his father's death Laxminarayan became the king there. When the occupying Mughal soldiers left Udaipur dreading the epidemics, king Kalyanmanikya returned to his capital and heard of the establishment of the Achrang kingdom. He immediately sent his eldest son and Commander-in-Chief Gobindanarayan with a large army against the upstart at Achrang. Laxminarayan fled his capital without giving a fight. But Gobindanarayan captured him even from his hideout and brought him to Udaipur as a captive. Maharaj Amarmanikya, how ever,

- accorded him all the honour due to a prince.
- Maslandani** : Corruption of Masnad Ali, a title of honour that king Amarmanikya conferred on Isa Khan, the ruler of Sarail and a vassal of the Tripura king.
- Mathura** : A holy place for the Hindus in Uttar Pradesh.
- Meherkul** : An ancient kingdom comprising the district of Comilla and the adjoining areas. Now in Bangladesh.
- Milanghat** : King Amarmanikya was going by boat from Kailagar to Sarail with a view to hunt there, On his way the Zaminder of Daudpur came to the bank of the Titas to meet him. the place where the Zaminder met the king of Tripura became known as Milanghat.
- (Mirza)Nurulla** : He was an Umrao and a General of Shah Salim (Jehangir) of Delhi. With the orders of the emperor and with the help of Fateh Jung Nawab, the Governor of Bengal, he and Ispinder attacked Tripura, defeated and imprisoned the king Jashodharmanikya and took him to Delhi.
- Naugatara** : Corruption of Nakshatra.
- Oriya Raja** : See Deang Oriya State above.
- Pratapsinghanarayan** : A General of king Amarmanikya he was in the battles of Arakan, Sylhet and also Rashanga.
- Prayag** : A holy palce for the Hindus in Uttar Pradesh

- Raipur** : A place on the road from Chittagong to Arakan. During the reign of Amarmanikya it was within the boundaries of Arakan.
- Rajballabh** : He was the son of the youngest queen of king Kalyanmanikya.
- Rajdhar(narayan)** : He was the second son of Maharaj Amarmanikya. As his elder brother Rajdurlabh narayan died young his father formally declared him the Prince and heir-apparent. Later he became the king as Rajdhar Manikya. He was a powerful Commander-in Chief during the reign of his father. During his life time the Mags and the Muslims remained always in red alert. He was the conqueror of Bhulua, Tarap and Sylhet. He annexed a portion of the Arakan kingdom also. He was the king of Tripura from 1586 to 1599 A.D.
- Rajdurlabh narayan** : He was the eldest son of king Amarmanikya. He Manikya was appointed the Officer in Command of Bhulua after it was conquered. But the saline water of the place he could not put up with. He fell ill and died.
- Rambu** : At that time it was a place under the Arakan kingdom. In the ancient times it was famous as Ramakshetra or Ramtek. There was a temple with the images of Ram and Sita installed in it. The place is near Cox's Bazaar in the district of Chittagong, now in Bangladesh.

- Rameswaram : A holy place for the Hindus, in Tamilnadu.
- Rammanikya : He was the son of king Gobindamanikya and king No. 165 of Tripura.
- Ranabhimnarayan : He was a very competent General of king Amarmanikya. He joined the Sylhet invasion.
- Ranadurlabh : He was the maternal grandfather of king Kalyanmanikya.
- Ranagirinarayan : A general of king Amarmanikya he was in the army that conquered Sylhet.
- Ranajujharnarayan : A General of king Amarmanikya.
- Ranasinghanarayan : A General of king Amarmanikya.
- Ran Bhasal : It was a part of the ancient kingdom of Bhaosal, now in Bangladesh.
- Rangamati : The old name of Udaipur, the capital of the kings of Tripura. In ancient times Rangamati was under the Lika people who formed a part of the Mag community.
- Ranjit : He was a General in the army of king Jashodhar Manikya. The Mughals defeated the king, occupied Udaipur and took away the king to Delhi as a prisoner. For two and a half years the king was a captive in Delhi. The Mughal soldiers left in Udaipur let loose a reign of terror, plunder and murder for that time. They left Udaipur for Meherkul only when an unknown epidemic

broke out in Udaipur and those terrorists themselves were terrorised. During that time of woe of Udaipur General Ranjit fled to a remote place called Achrang and established a small kingdom there, Achrang was situated at a place south east of the source of the river Gomati and is possibly a part of the district of HillChittagong, now in Bangladesh.

- Rashanga : Another name of Arakan which was variously written in Persian as Arakshang, Rokshang and Roshang.
- Saiddhiram : An interesting corruption of the name of Saiyad Biram. He was the son of Saiyad Musa, the ruler of Tarap. Prince Rajdharnarayan defeated both the father and son and brought them to Udaipur in bamboo cages.
- Sakria : A little south of Charilam Sakria is the corruption of the name Chhay Gharia (Six houses).
- Salai Goalpara : The present district of Goalpara in Assam.
- Sama**bir**narayan : A General of king Amarmanikya, he accompanied prince Rajdhar to the battles of Sylhet and Tarap.
- Samar**pratap**narayan : A General of Amarmanikya he was a renowned swordsman. He was with prince Rajdhar in the Sylhet and Tarap battles.
- Sarbabhaum : Sarbabhaum Bhattacharyya was the royal priest

who received the gift of one of the five dishes of food that king Rajdharmanikya gifted everyday.

Saurastranarayan : A General of king Amarmanikya he was present in the battles of Sylhet and Arakan.

Shah Salim : Mughal emperor Jehangir.

Shatrumardan Narayan : A General of king Amarmanikya.

Siddhantabagish : Gangadhar Siddhantabagish was a scholar extraordinary. He was a scholar in the court of the Tripura king before and during the reign of king Rammanikya. He wrote the present Volume III of the Rajamala when the king requested him to do so.

Sikandar Shah : He was the king of Arakan and a contemporary of king Amarmanikya of Tripura. He was a Mag and his community name was Mang Fula. Arakan king often wore a muslim name. Sikandar Shah is an example of such a fashion. He had a fierce encounter with Amarmanikya. Initially he was defeated by the Tripura army. But ultimately he won and conquered and plundered Tripura's capital Udaipur.

Singhasarabnarayan : His actual name was Sarbasingha Narayan. He was a General and a Minister of the king Amarmanikya. He accompanied the king during their Bhulua battle.

Subuddhinarayan : He had the surname of Biswas, He was the son of Kabichandra Harishchandra. He was the

Accountant General of the king Amarmanikya.

- Sunama : She was the daughter of an officer of Gamaria Killa. The officer was the maternal uncle of Kalyanmanikya.
- Supratapnarayan : He was a General of king Amarmanikya. He was very proud of his power and position. He was in the army that invaded Sylhet.
- Surma : A river that flows through the district of Sylhet. it is a branch of the river Barabakra (Barak).
- Sylhet : A district and town in present Bangladesh. During the British rule in India Sylhet was in the province of Assam. Once It was a part of the kingdom of Tripura.
- Taj Khan : He was a Commander of the cavalry regiment of king Amarmanikya.
- Tarap : Tarap was a kingdom and the king was a vassal of the king of Tripura . The kingdom of Tarap was bounded in the north by the river Barabakra (Barak), in the south by the Bejora Parganas, in the east by the hill of Bhanugachh and in the west by Lakhai.
- Tetaiya : This place was on the bank of the river Khowai. When the king Amarmanikya fled his capital Udaipur after being defeated in the battle he first went to Tetaiya. Later he left Tetaiya and went to the bank of the river Manu.

Titas : A river that flows through the district of Comilla of present Bangladesh. King Amarmanikya went to Sarail by boat. The zamindar of Daudpur came and met the king on the bank of the river Titas.

Tribikram narayan : He was a General of king Amarmanikya. He accompanied Prince Rajdhar to the battle of Sylhet.

Twelve Bengal : During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there were large areas ruled by feudal lords in Bengal and the adjoining provinces. At least twelve such areas grew very famous. Although these twelve areas were called Baro Bangla or Twelve Bengal actually they spread beyond the province of Bengal. The rulers of these twelve areas were called Baro Bhuiyans or Twelve Lords of the land. They were the following :

1. Isa Kshan Masnad Ali of Khijirpur or Katrabhu.
2. Pratapaditya of Jashohar or Chandikan.
3. Chand Ray and Kedar Ray of Sripur or Bikrampur.
4. Kandarpa Ray and Ramchandra Roy of Bakla or Chandradwip.
5. Lakshman Manikya of Bhulua.
6. Mukunda Ray of Bhushana or Fatehabad.
7. Fajal Gazi and Chand Gazi of Bhaoal and Chandpratap.
8. Hamir malla or Bir Hambir of Bishnupur.
9. Kangsha Narayan of Tahirpur.
10. Ramakrishna of Satair or Santol.
11. Pitambar and Nilambar of Putia
12. Isa Khan Lohani and Osman khan of Orissa and Hijli.

These rulers were for all practical purposes independent. But they held their sway over very small tracts of land ;and therefore military might was trivial in comparison with the might of the kings of Tripura or the emperors of Delhi. So they were very often harassed by the big brothers. Ultimately the Bhuiyans of Bengal were wiped out.

Udaipur : Now the Head Quarters of the Tripura South District it was the capital of Tripura when the kings described in Rajmala Vol.III were ruling. Earlier it was called Rangamati.

Unakoti : A place of rock-cut images on the north side of Kailasahar Dharmanagar Road.

Varanasi : A place of pilgrimage for the Hindus in Uttar Pradesh.

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